

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille.

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 18

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,920

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5-6, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Moslem Kidnappers Say They 'Executed' American Hostage

By Andrew Tarnowski  
*Reuters*

BEIRUT — Moslem kidnappers announced Friday the execution of a U.S. diplomat as about half of Beirut's 150-member Soviet community was evacuated to Syria following the kidnapping of a member of a Soviet consulate official.

A typewritten statement signed by Islamic Jihad, a shadowy group that has claimed to hold six kidnapped Americans and four Frenchmen said:

"We announced the execution of the spy William Buckley (following the release of his communiqué) after his trial and conviction for participating in CIA crimes."

There was no way to determine if Mr. Buckley, an embassy political officer, was to be killed immediately, but Arabic experts said the text implied this.

Accompanying photographs showed Mr. Buckley alive but looking emaciated and anguished after 19 months of captivity.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the embassy had no reason not to believe that Mr. Buckley had been killed, although his body has not been found.

President Ronald Reagan said Friday that the United States had no confirmation of the report that Mr. Buckley had been killed. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The statement, issued at midnight Thursday, said the execution was in revenge for Israel's air raid on Tuesday on the Tunis headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It said the raid was "planned and executed jointly by America and Israel."

On Friday morning, the evacuation of about 70 Russians began amid massive security.

A Soviet consular secretary, Aradi Kartkov, 32, one of four Soviet officials whose kidnapping on Monday was claimed on behalf of another Moslem group, was killed Wednesday.

The busloads of Soviet evacuees left the heavily fortified embassy compound escorted by dozens of pro-Soviet militiamen, heading for the mountains above Beirut on their way to Damascus.

The convoy followed the same route taken by 39 U.S. hostages in June after they were held for 17 days by Shiite Moslem gunmen who had hijacked their Trans World Airlines plane.

Most of the evacuees were women, who smiled and waved as the convoy pulled out. It was headed by a Druze militia truck carrying a single-barreled anti-aircraft gun and escorted by several carloads of armed men.

About 25 men, some of whom said they were diplomats, also left. An embassy official declined to give details. Until Friday there were believed to have been about 45 Soviet diplomats in Beirut.

An anonymous caller demanded Wednesday that Soviet diplomats evacuate the embassy by Friday.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, left, during a news conference Friday with President François Mitterrand in Paris. The Associated Press

William Buckley, in a photograph released on Friday in Beirut by his captors.

## Beirut News Played Down By Soviet

By Philip Taubman  
*New York Times Service*

MOSCOW — Compared to the crisis atmosphere and collective angst that usually grip Washington when Americans are held hostage or killed abroad, Moscow has maintained a stoicism this week as four Russians were kidnapped in Lebanon and one of them killed.

There have been flashes of anger, particularly a Kremlin statement Wednesday that called the killing an "atrocity that cannot be pardoned" and accused Israel of being indirectly responsible for the attack.

But, for the most part, the Kremlin has masked any frustration or preoccupation with the developments in Lebanon with a business-as-usual posture and has tightly limited news coverage.

It remains to be seen whether Moscow's alternative approach to handling incidents that usually are given extensive coverage in the American press will succeed.

With one Russian known dead and the three others in extreme danger, the Kremlin has apparently fared no better than the White House in handling Moslem fundamentalists and controlling events in a small, turbulent nation far from its borders.

It is not unusual for Moscow to withhold information about unpleasant events. But, whatever the motivations, in this case the Kremlin produced the kind of restraint in news coverage that many experts on combatting terrorism advocate to rob terrorists of the attention they crave.

The controlled flow of news has also prevented the kind of accumulation of public pressure that eventually forced President Ronald Reagan and his senior aides, for example, to focus their attention almost exclusively on the hijacking of the TWA flight last summer and led President Jimmy Carter to concentrate so heavily on the American hostages held in Teheran.

Reagan sides with the intense coverage of the TWA hijacking, including interviews with families of the hostages and live television conversations with some of the Americans held captive in Beirut, generated enormous pressure on the White House to resolve the crisis.

By giving minimal coverage of the kidnappings the Kremlin runs no risk of being pressed to act or not to act.

When the incident began Monday

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Mrs. Gorbachev Seen As Elegant, Not Chic

By Aline Mosby  
*New York Times Service*

PARIS — Raissa M. Gorbachev may have electrified many Westerners with her elegance, but her first official appearance in the world fashion capital drew mixed reviews.

Female Parisian eyes zeroed in on Mrs. Gorbachev from the moment she stepped off the airplane Wednesday with her husband, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

In Moscow her short hairstyle and wide cape outfitts have pushed Russians toward the styles of the West.

In London last December, where the Gorbachevs paid a visit before Mr. Gorbachev became Soviet leader, her fur and high-heeled boots brought excited London headlines such as "Dressing for Détente."

But in the context of Paris — its beauty, its slender women and luxury stores — Mrs. Gorbachev looks to some fashion observers "rather elegant" but not yet what Parisians call chic.

Pierre Cardin, who outdid a rival, Yves Saint Laurent, by getting Mrs. Gorbachev to come to his fashion show first on Thursday, praised her as "elegant and beautiful." Mr. Cardin does business in the Soviet Union.

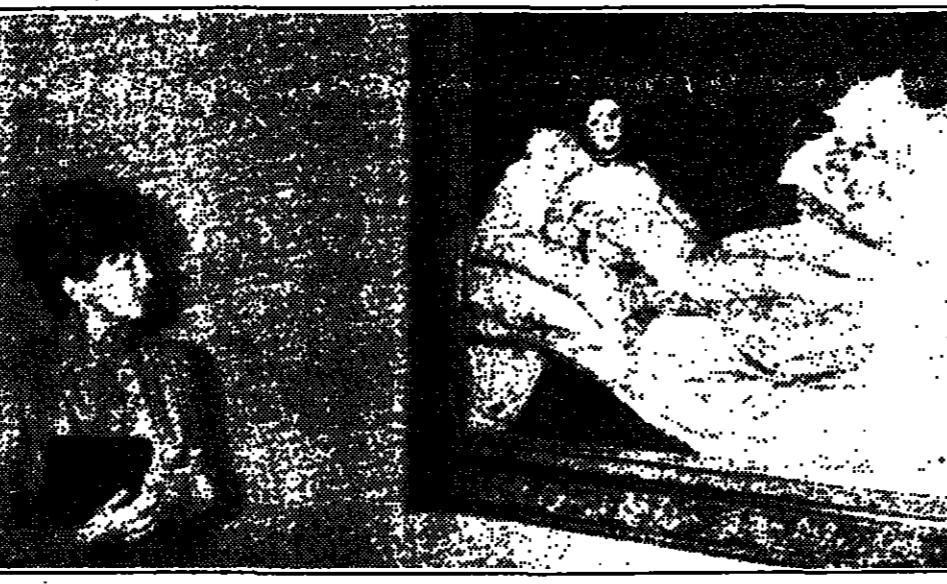
Laurence Bourdeley, fashion editor of the newspaper *France Soir*, agreed that Mrs. Gorbachev, with her smile and poise, is "rather elegant and well dressed. I was surprised."

"The gray tweed suit she wore to the Cardin show had a velvet collar and long skirt which is right in style, it was not bad taste," he said.

But, Ms. Bourdeley went on, "the blouse was a bit sad looking, I would prefer red. And the big error is her high-heeled shoes. They should be lower. And she should have worn black stockings."

Mrs. Gorbachev's short haircut brought the opinion "too puffed

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Raisa Gorbachev talked Friday with Yves Saint Laurent, the French couturier, after seeing his latest fashions. The Associated PressMrs. Gorbachev studied Olympia by Edouard Manet at the Jeu de Paume museum. The Associated Press

## U.S. Unemployment Rose Last Month As Manufacturing Jobs Fell Sharply

By John M. Berry  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate rose one-tenth of a percentage point to 7.1 percent last month as the entry of more than half a million persons into the labor force more than offset a 372,000 increase in the number of jobs, the Labor Department reported Friday.

The number of manufacturing jobs dropped by 110,000, the largest one-month loss since the end of the 1981-82 recession in the United States. Manufacturing employment has declined by about 340,000 since January, primarily

because of a large rise in the volume of imported goods.

The unemployment rate for blacks rose to 15.3 percent after having dropped a full percentage point to 14 percent the previous month. The rate for whites fell from 6.2 percent to 6.1 percent.

Even though the length of the average factory workweek rose by one-tenth of an hour, with the decline in the number of jobs the total number of hours worked fell. That suggests that there was little if any increase in industrial production in September, analysts said.

Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of labor statistics, told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress that although the unemployment rate rose from August's .7-percent level, the figure "remained below the February-July plateau" of 7.3 percent.

"The civilian labor force broke off from the new growth pattern which existed from March to August and increased by half a million in September, with most of the gain about evenly split between adult men and women," she said.

In the past 12 months, the civilian labor force has increased by about two million workers, with about four-fifths of the rise occurring among adult women, Mrs. Norwood said.

"At 98.1 million, the overall number of nonfarm payroll jobs grew to 40.7 hours — the longest in more than a year," the labor secretary said. "Meanwhile, our service and construction industries continued to register healthy employment increases."

In contrast, manufacturing employment declined by 110,000, with the largest losses in machinery, electrical equipment and motor vehicles. Part of the decline in automobile-industry employment resulted from strike activity and part from the changed pattern of retooling for new cars.

Mrs. Norwood said that since January the number of jobs in services has gone up by 770,000, in retail trade by 450,000 and in construction by 190,000.

"In manufacturing, however, there has been a loss of 340,000 jobs, with nearly half of the drop occurring in machinery and electrical equipment," she said.

Labor Secretary William E. Brock issued a statement in which he stressed the positive aspects of the employment report, mentioning neither the rise in the unemployment rate or the drop in manufacturing employment.

"Almost 109.3 million Americans were working in September — another record high," Mr. Brock said.

"And 8.5 million Americans have been added to the payrolls in the last 34 months — an average of 250,000 a month," he added.

"The length of the manufacturing workweek in September grew to 40.7 hours — the longest in more than a year," the labor secretary said. "Meanwhile, our service and construction industries continued to register healthy employment increases."

## Evidence Is Found of Ancient Worldwide Firestorm

By John Noble Wilford  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Scientists say they have discovered the first direct evidence, 65-million-year-old soot, that fire once swept the world and contributed to the mass extinctions of dinosaurs and many other forms of life.

The findings were seen as further evidence supporting the hypothesis, advanced six years ago, that an extraterrestrial object struck the Earth with such violence 65 million years ago that the airborne debris of dust, rock and vapor cast a pall over the world.

In the darkness, the theory goes, plants withered, grazing animals starved and the predators that fed on them became extinct, as did more than half of all the plant and animal groups.

The soot discovery introduced

another lethal factor, fire, to the scenarios of catastrophe. The conflagration set off by the impact probably destroyed much of the world's vegetation, the chemists surmised.

The flames consumed oxygen and poisoned the air with carbon monoxide. The smoke, even more than the dust clouds, absorbed sunlight and sent temperatures plunging worldwide.

The scientists also said the discovery suggested that nuclear warfare's wintry effects on climate could be more extensive and devastating than have been predicted.

In their report, the team of Chicago scientists, Wendy S. Wolbach, Dr. Roy S. Lewis and Dr. Edward

Anders, called the soot found in the ancient sediments, the Chicago chemists theorized that the fire probably destroyed much of the world's vegetation, the chemists surmised.

These samples were from the same sediments in which geologists found anomalous amounts of iridium, an element rare on the surface of the Earth but more abundant in meteorites.

"It may therefore help determine some important parameters for the nuclear winter calculations," they added.

As often happens in science, the investigators were looking for something else when they discovered the soot. Dr. Anders, a professor of chemistry at the University of Chicago's Enrico Fermi Institute, said in a telephone interview that clay samples from Denmark, Spain and New Zealand were examined for traces of noble gases, such as xenon and neon, that could

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## New Zealand Is Relishing Battles With Two Giants

By Seth Mydans  
*New York Times Service*

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — For this small South Pacific nation more or less between Australia and the South Pole, the sudden lime-light from its diplomatic battle with France has been dazzling.

Since the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior was sunk by French agents three months ago, New Zealanders have been astonished to find themselves in the role of hero as the French government concedes more and more guilt.

And that is not all. A dispute over the defense alliance between Australia, the United States and New Zealand has pitted New Zealand against a second Western giant, the United States.

By insisting on barring nuclear-armed and nuclear-powered warships from its ports, New Zealand has pushed Washington toward revising or abandoning the treaty that has served the three partners without serious problems since 1951.

The wrangles with France and the United States have aroused feelings of both reassurance and uneasiness here about future relations

with countries seen as New Zealand's protectors.

"It's all very well to say, anti-nuclear, anti-nuclear," said Ashley Lovett, an airline representative. "Somebody's having a very good time posturing. But we have to live in a modern world, which people conveniently forget. So now we're all alone."

France is considered a key ally in the European Community, whose backing has helped ensure a market for the agricultural exports on which New Zealand's economy relies.

Washington's friendship and its defense commitments have provided an essential sense of security for a nation acutely aware of its isolation from its Western allies.

But for the moment, there is a heady sense here of holding the moral high ground in the two disputes, both of which grow out of New Zealand's opposition to nuclear arms. Prime Minister David Lange, taking a hard line in both cases, appears so far to have been getting the best of things.

The garrulous prime minister seems to be enjoying himself as much as he did in March at a debate over nuclear arms at Oxford University.

The audience at the forum agreed that Mr. Lange had trounced Jerry Falwell, leader of the Christian evangelical lobbying group known as Moral Majority.

"It boosts New Zealand's profile in the world, although the point of that is somewhat moot," Mr. Lange said of New Zealand's newfound international prominence. "We would also have a higher profile if we had a calf with eight legs."

In a recent interview, he conceded that two simultaneous international crises were stretching the resources of his government. He illustrated his reaction to the situation by seizing a handful of his graying hair and tearing at it.

Government officials assigned to everything from educational reform to Antarctic affairs have been put to work on Greenpeace and on ANZUS, as the defense alliance is known.

"I'm sure all my government ministers would be worn-out husks after two years on the job if we were running at the pace we have been running," Mr. Lange said.

## U.S., in Wake of Tunis Raid, Warns Israel Not to Attack PLO in Jordan

By Norman Kempster  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The United States has implicitly warned Israel against attacking Palestine Liberation Organization bases in Jordan the way Israeli planes attacked a PLO facility in Tunisia on Tuesday, a senior State Department official said.

King Hussein of Jordan "probably has as good or better a record of fighting terrorism as anybody," the official said Thursday. Asked whether the United States had issued any warning to Jerusalem, he responded, "I think they are well aware of King Hussein's record on terrorism."

Ariel Sharon, the former defense minister, told Israeli reporters earlier this week that Hussein should learn a lesson from the Tunis attack and remove PLO offices from Amman.

"Israel under no circumstances can tolerate the presence of terrorist organization commands so close to its border," said Mr. Sharon, who now serves as minister of industry and trade in the coalition government.

Asked this week whether Israel would attack Jordan, Prime Minister Shimon Peres said, "I differentiate between Tunis and Jordan. Jordan fights terrorism and doesn't let terrorists leave its borders for Israel. Tunis gave refuge to the headquarters of the PLO."

The State Department official, who spoke to reporters on the condition that he not be identified, said the United States would urge the world community to denounce terrorism to terrorists and groups that promote terrorism.

The official said Israel had obtained intelligence information that the PLO base near Tunis was linked to some of the recent terrorist attacks against Israeli citizens in Israel, the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and Cyprus.

The officials made clear that this information prompted the Reagan administration to express its understanding for Israel's reasons in attacking Tunisia, a U.S. ally with



Vernon A. Walters

which the Israelis have no direct quarrel.

U.S. spokesmen say the PLO administrative offices in Amman have not been linked directly to terrorism.

But the Israeli government contends that terrorism is the PLO's only function, and often attempts to hold the organization responsible for all attacks on Israel, even ones for which other organizations claim responsibility.

### ■ U.S. Rebukes Its Accusers

Dan Shannon of the Los Angeles Times reported from the United Nations in New York:

The second day of Security Council debate over the Israeli raid in Tunisia broke off Thursday in a heated exchange between the United States and Libya.

The U.S. ambassador, Vernon A. Walters, president of the 15-nation council, angrily rebuked the foreign ministers of Libya and Cuba, who had accused the United States of complicity in the Israeli attack.

### Shultz Says U.S. Urged Tunisia to Accept PLO in 1982

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has said that the United States urged Tunisia to absorb some Palestine Liberation Organization personnel when they were forced to leave Beirut in 1982.

But he said in an interview Thursday he did not mean that the United States had anticipated that a headquarters would be established out of which terrorist operations would be conducted.

In August 1982, as the result of an agreement negotiated with Lebanese intermediaries by a special U.S. representative, Philip C. Habib, the PLO agreed to withdraw its forces from Beirut rather than face an impending Israeli attack on the city. Until then the organization had its main base of operations in Lebanon.

The basic outline of the agreement was worked out in July 1982, but it took several weeks to find

Arab countries willing to take the PLO. "The United States was very active in going around, as you remember, when it was quite apparent that nobody wanted the PLO in their country, in trying to find places where they might go," Mr. Shultz said.

"So, yes, we did," he said, when asked if the United States had played a role in persuading President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia to accept the PLO.

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES  
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## House Unit Votes to Bar Tests of Space Weapon If Soviet Ban Continues



Norman D. Dicks

### Plan Backed To Balance U.S. Budget

By David Hoffman  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan endorsed Friday a congressional plan to force a balanced U.S. budget by 1991, as Congress prepared to vote on legislation raising the federal debt ceiling to more than \$2 trillion.

Mr. Reagan called the congressional plan "an historic agreement to bring U.S. spending under control and at long last put the United States on a path to a balanced federal budget." He said the 11-year-old congressional budget process "has failed."

The plan would force reductions of roughly \$36 billion a year in the U.S. budget deficit, which is now estimated at \$180 billion for the current fiscal year, 1986. By 1991, the budget would be balanced.

The plan is attached to the legislation raising the debt ceiling above the \$2-trillion mark. The government's cash balances are expected to run out by Monday, forcing Congress to act so the government can continue borrowing to pay its bills.

Mr. Reagan's endorsement followed a groundswell of support for the plan on Capitol Hill.

On Thursday, Senate and House Republicans leaders' closed ranks behind the plan and the speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said that Democrats, as well, may embrace "something of that nature."

The plan is similar to past efforts by the White House to set yearly targets that would gradually reduce the deficit. However, Mr. Reagan was unwilling in the past to make the deep cuts in military and domestic programs that would lead to a balanced budget, and Congress also proved unwilling to make them.

The new plan would set the targets in law, possibly making it more difficult for both Mr. Reagan and Congress to avoid them.

The president said in endorsing the plan that he still expected Congress to meet past commitments for military spending to rise 3 percent above inflation each year.

He also vowed that "we will honor our commitments on Social Security," without saying what those commitments are. Mr. Reagan had twice this year to reduce Social Security benefits.

Mr. Reagan also appealed Friday for approval of a constitutional amendment balancing the budget.

While Congress earlier this year approved deficit reductions of \$55.5 billion for next year, deficit remains the dominant issue on Capitol Hill.

In other congressional action Thursday, the House Ways and Means Committee finally broke a three-day deadlock over procedure and took its first votes on overhauling the tax code.

It agreed to an amendment that would increase the deficit unless taxes were raised in other parts of the tax code.

The committee decided not to tax workers' compensation, black lung (a miners' ailment) benefits, or workers' disability payments; although both Mr. Reagan and the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, had wanted to impose such taxes.

The panel also voted to repeal income averaging, which now allows taxpayers with large jumps in income from one year to another to avoid sharp increases in taxes. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Rostenkowski favored repeal.

Retaining income averaging would have cost billions of dollars in revenue, leaving the committee even further in the hole.

Although the votes were the first substantive moves that the committee has made, they marked only a tiny step in the long process of tax overhaul.

Staff aides said the fact that the first day's action leaves the committee with reduced U.S. revenue was not significant. They pointed out that all committee actions are tentative and subject to change.

"It's going to be a slow process," said the ranking committee Republican, John Duncan of Tennessee. "I would think a real good month."

*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — A House subcommittee has voted to block future tests of the U.S. Air Force's new anti-satellite weapon as long as the Soviet Union continues a moratorium on similar testing, congressional sources said.

The panel, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Defense, also approved Thursday a military spending bill for the new fiscal year of \$292 billion, the same level permitted in 1985. That is \$10 billion less than the amount Congress approved in earlier budget actions.

The subcommittee's actions came after a House-Senate conference committee.

The subcommittee also voted to trim President Ronald Reagan's anti-missile defense research program to \$2.5 billion from \$2.75 billion. Representative Norman D. Dicks, Democrat of Washington, predicted that an effort would be made to cut the program further as the appropriation measure moved through Congress.

Pentagon officials said that the cut had been expected and that they hoped the Senate would restore at least part of the money. Mr. Dicks said the subcommittee also canceled an air force gift-to-air missile, the Amraam, but did not cut any other major arms programs.

The House voted earlier this year to ban tests of the anti-satellite weapon, an airborne rocket that sends a high-speed, nonexplosive warhead into orbit. But the ban was overturned in a House-Senate conference committee, and last month the air force succeeded in destroying an orbiting satellite in its first test against a space target.

The new move toward halting testing is expected to stand a better chance because the conferees who will ultimately work out the bill's details are considered sympathetic to controlling space weapons. But Mr. Dicks, who sponsored the ban with Representative Les Aspin, a Democrat of Oregon, said it would still be "very difficult to make it stick."

Critics of anti-satellite weapons said that once they were fully tested it would be impossible to limit their use effectively through an arms-control treaty. They said a treaty was needed to protect military satellites on which the United States depends for reconnaissance and early warning of an attack. The administration has said such a treaty could not be enforced.

### State Dept. Withdraws Kahane's Citizenship

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The State Department said Friday that Rabbi Meir Kahane, founder of the militant Jewish Defense League, has been stripped of his U.S. citizenship because of his membership in Israel's parliament, the Knesset.

By becoming a foreign government official, the rabbi disavowed himself to remain a U.S. citizen.

### Sub Finds Abundant Life In Lake Superior Probe

*The Associated Press*

CHICAGO — Tiny shrimp carpet the depths in unimagined profusion, and steep, rocky cliffs rise abruptly from a smooth plain.

Fish carve and sculpt caves so diligently that the bottom is actually being changed, and sunken valleys are so thickly covered with algae that they look like Alpine meadows.

This picture of abundance, scientists were surprised to learn recently, is Lake Superior, North America's largest body of fresh water.

Explorers say their pioneering voyage hundreds of feet below the surface in a minisubmarine called Sea-Link II revealed important new information about the largest of the five Great Lakes.

"It has given us an important feeling for the first time of what the lake is really all about," said David Long, an investigator on the expedition.

More than two dozen scientists explored the lake in Sea-Link II. One of their most important preliminary findings, they said, is that

## AMERICAN TOPICS



**CLEAN-UP CREW** — More than 500 aspirants entered a U.S. company's contest to find a look-alike for Mr. Clean, who appears in a television commercial for a household cleaning product. Finalists from around the country gathered in New York Thursday, and David Scott Crawford, of Stow, Ohio, holding trophy, was named the winner.

### Tylenol Poisonings Remain a Mystery

Although several suspects have been questioned and released, the case of the fatal poisonings at random of seven people who took Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules laced with cyanide is yet to be solved. The investigation has cost Illinois state police \$3 million, The New York Times reported.

The manufacturers, Johnson & Johnson, took the product off the shelves and tested 1.5 million bottles. Cyanide was found in three of them. At the time of the killings, Tylenol was the leading over-the-counter brand of pain remedy in the United States, with 35 percent of the market. Within 18 months, after an intensive advertising and public relations campaign, it had recuperated 28 percent.

One consequence of the case was that virtually all nonprescription drugs in the United States are now packaged in tamper-resistant containers.

### Short Takes

The American public is losing some of its confidence in the direction the country is going and is now just about evenly split, 45-44, on whether it is headed the right way or off on the wrong track, according to a New York Times poll of 1,277 adults taken last month. The remaining 11 percent had no opinion. The poll of 1,277 adults was less positive than similar polls in May and July. President Ronald Reagan's

popularity remained high, however, at more than 60 percent.

The 1946 edition of the Old Farmer's Almanac has predicted another cold, snowy winter for the United States. The almanac is best known for its prediction of an entire year's weather three months before the year begins. It missed out on the recent hurricane designated Gloria, but correctly forecast the first hurricane of 1983, although a week early. Judson Hale, the editor, said, "We use the latest of scientific information. We really make a very serious effort."

Drivers who aren't sure if they have had one drink too many can now attack a \$295 breath-test device to their ignition that prevents them from starting the car if they have had enough alcohol to fail a police test. An override allows the car to be started without a breath test, but the driver has been warned. Some parents are having the device installed in the family car for their teen-age children.

Who is going to invest in farm land at a time when farmers are going broke and land prices are rising? City folks, that's who, as a tax shelter. They often invest for a limited number of years, with the farmer having the option of buying his land back when times get better. U.S. News & World Report magazine reports that a dozen or more companies have sprung up to pump outside money into agriculture and that at least one Wall Street firm is forming an agricultural-investment unit.

**Shorter Takes:** Los Angeles school officials have proposed that every school in the vast district be put on a year-round schedule within five years as a way to cope with surging enrollment. . . . One in five U.S. births now occurs out of wedlock, according to the National Center for Health Statistics, and the trend is increasing. . . . Hoboken, New Jersey, across the Hudson River from Manhattan and an ever more expensive place to rent or own a home, plans to require property developers to provide low-and-middle-income housing along with luxury condominiums.

—Compiled by ARTHUR HIGBEE

### Ancient Soot Tied to World Firestorm

## Ex-Spy May Have Given Soviet Information on CIA's Methods

By Stephen Engelberg  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — A missing former CIA officer is believed to have given the Soviet Union significant secret information about the methods the United States uses to gather intelligence in Moscow, according to congressional sources.

The sources said Thursday night that the former officer, Edward L. Howard, who is being sought, had been trained in the secret techniques as he was prepared to be sent to Moscow as an operational officer for the Central Intelligence Agency.

The FBI has said that Mr. Howard, 33, served in the CIA from January 1981 to June 1983. One official said Thursday that he left the agency after failing to pass a routine polygraph, or lie-detector, test and had not served in Moscow.

The official would not characterize the type of problem found by the polygraph but indicated that it apparently was not related to espionage. Another official said a test result suggesting espionage by an employee would have started a wide-ranging criminal investigation.

CBS News quoted Senator David F. Durenberger, a Republican of Minnesota and chairman of the Select Committee on Intelligence, as saying Thursday night that the security breach caused by Mr. Howard could be as "serious as anything this country has seen in the past."

Mr. Durenberger said that the suspect might have provided details of how the United States got sensitive information from the Soviet Union.

The intelligence committee has been briefed on the potential damage said to have been caused by Mr. Howard. Officials say he is one of two U.S. intelligence officers identified as Soviet recruits by a Soviet defector, Vitaly Yurchenko, a senior member of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

Government officials said Thursday that the second suspect had been identified while investigating the defector's statements.

The officials would not say what agency of the government had employed the second suspect, although one intelligence source indicated it was the National Security Agency, which deals with the most secret U.S. codes and communications.

Officials have said that Mr. Howard fled the country during the weekend of Sept. 21, shortly after his friends and co-workers had been questioned by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

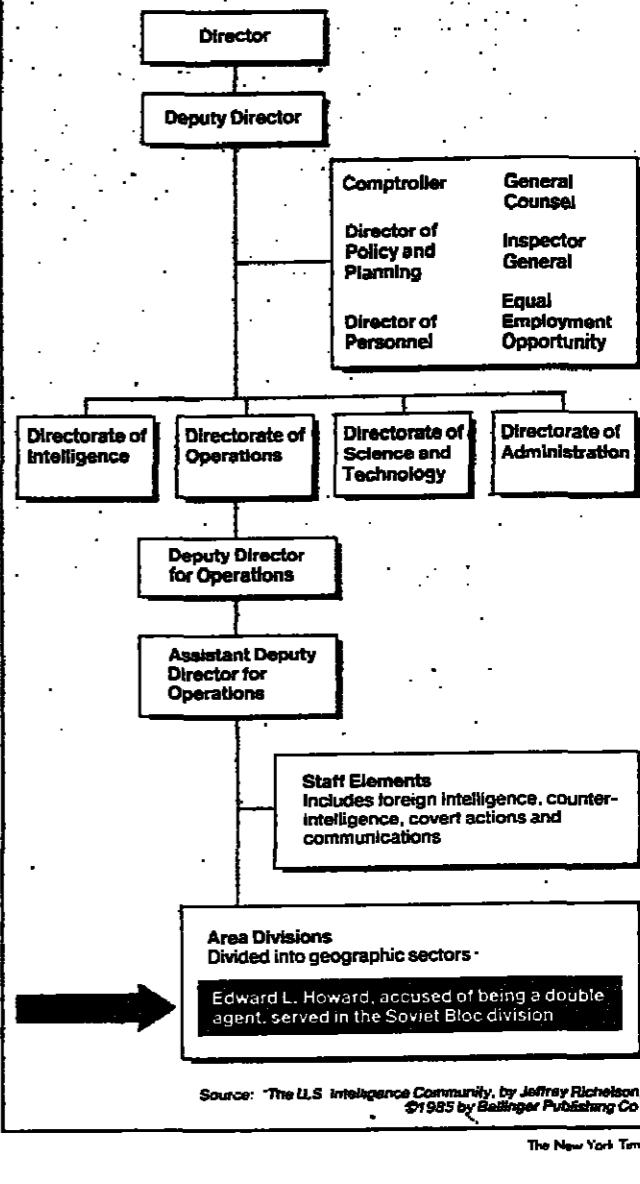
Mr. Yurchenko is being questioned at an undisclosed location in the United States.

One official said that Mr. Howard and the second former intelligence employee were the only Americans under investigation as a result of information provided by Mr. Yurchenko, who defected to the West in July while he was in Italy.

Officials said that Mr. Howard worked in the clandestine service of the CIA. He was charged Sept. 23

### Where Ex-CIA Agent Fitted in Hierarchy

Organization of the Central Intelligence Agency



Source: *The U.S. Intelligence Community*, by Jeffrey Richelson, ©1985 by Ballinger Publishing Co.

The New York Times

with an offer to provide national defense information to a foreign power.

Officials have said that Mr. Howard eluded the federal authorities and fled from his home in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

An intelligence source said that Mr. Howard, a "disgruntled employee," approached the Russians after he left the CIA.

A Reagan administration official said that Mr. Howard left the agency after he was assigned to a post in Moscow.

### Researcher Says Screening Tests Fail To Eliminate AIDS From Blood Supply

*United Press International*

BOSTON — An AIDS researcher has said that the nation's blood supply is still not safe from the disease because of small but potentially important errors in the tests used to screen donor blood.

"Unfortunately, our blood supply is not safe," Myron Essex, chairman of the department of cancer biology at the Harvard School of Public Health, said Thursday.

He said claims that the blood screening tests are more than 99 percent reliable in detecting evidence of contamination by the AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, virus are "grossly inaccurate."

But a U.S. official maintained that the U.S. blood supply "is 99 percent safe." Dr. James Mason, director of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta, told a Harvard University forum that there have been only 210 cases of AIDS transmitted through contaminated blood transfusions among more than 13,000 cases of AIDS.

Officials have said that the nation's blood supply is still not safe from the disease because of small but potentially important errors in the tests used to screen donor blood.

"Unfortunately, our blood supply is not safe," Myron Essex, chairman of the department of cancer biology at the Harvard School of Public Health, said Thursday.

He said claims that the blood screening tests are more than 99 percent reliable in detecting evidence of the AIDS virus are "grossly inaccurate."

Even if the object hit the ocean, the scientists said, the impact could ignite fires on continents hundreds of miles away, the result of heat radiating from the exploding fireball and the expanding cloud of rock vapor. If the impact happened in the Bering Sea, as some geologists have suggested, then Europe, Asia and North America would have been within ignition range.

The report said, "The surprisingly large amount of soot suggests either that much of the Earth's vegetation burned down or that substantial amounts of fossil fuels were ignited also."

Italian, Albanian Aides Meet

*The Associated Press*

ROME — Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and Albania's foreign commerce minister, Shani Korceti, discussed broadening economic ties between the two nations on Thursday in Rome, the Italian Foreign Ministry said.

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## U.S. Envoy to Bonn Sees Little Risk Of a Russian 'Propaganda Victory'

By Warren Gertler  
*International Herald Tribune*

**BONN** — The new U.S. ambassador to West Germany, Richard R. Burt, sees little threat of the Soviet Union gaining a "propaganda victory" in Western Europe because of Moscow's recent proposal of a 50-percent reduction of nuclear weapons and a ban on space-based defenses.

"I think we should have a little more faith in public opinion in the West, recognizing that Soviet propaganda offensives have limited half-lives and that people look for substance," Mr. Burt said Thursday in an interview. "In examining the Soviet proposal, it's going to be substance that counts."

Mr. Burt, 38, arrived in Bonn last month after serving two years as assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

U.S. officials said Thursday that the Soviet announcement that it had reduced to 243 the number of SS-20 missiles aimed at Europe might be intended to block deployment by the Dutch government of NATO cruise missiles. Deployment is to begin Nov. 1.

But Mr. Burt said, "all signs from The Hague are positive about the Dutch following through with deployment."

The question is whether the Soviet Union is going to make an unverifiable precondition, namely the banning of all research on strategic defense, for any progress to occur on offensive force reductions. I don't believe such a ban is credible and would be seen by the public at large in Germany and elsewhere as offering new support for arms control negotiations in Geneva," he added.

Mr. Burt said Mr. Gorbachev's proposal to have the number of U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms "capable of reaching each other's territory," while calling for separate negotiations with the British and French over their independent nuclear forces, did not signal a departure from previous Soviet positions.

Moscow is continuing to insist, he said, that U.S. medium-range missiles based in Europe be subject to overall strategic ceilings while Soviet medium-range rockets targeted on Western Europe be free of similar constraints because they cannot reach the United States.

"What this reflects," Mr. Burt said, "is a tendency for the Soviet

Union to treat Europeans as second-class countries."

He acknowledged, however, that Mr. Gorbachev's call for 50-percent cuts in nuclear arms leaving five print aside, could have a wide public appeal in Western Europe.

To counter the prospect of the Soviet Union being seen in Europe as more flexible than the United States on arms control issues, Mr. Burt said that Washington must "demonstrate that we have an open

**'What this reflects is a tendency for the Soviet Union to treat Europeans as second-class countries.'**

mind in Geneva and, secondly, we must demonstrate that we're open-minded about the views and concerns of our allies."

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and other West European leaders repeatedly have urged that arms control talks in Geneva adequately address the threat of Soviet medium-range missiles, namely the SS-20s, targeted on Western Europe.

"Under no circumstances would we enter into an arrangement with the Soviet Union that neglected European interests, more specifically, we would not sign an agreement that limited U.S. intermediate-range systems, like the Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, did not also constrain Soviet deployment of SS-20s," Mr. Burt said.

"I want to be perfectly clear," he said. "The cruise and the Pershing missiles are deployed in Europe not only to protect Europeans but to sustain a strategy of deterrence which, in the final analysis, is essential for the security of the United States."

Mr. Burt said that Mr. Gorbachev's four-day visit to Paris this week was an attempt to divide the Western allies.

"Clearly people are now fascinated with Gorbachev and his charm offensive," he said. "He's pursuing a double-track strategy:

On the one hand, he's trying to appear internationally as the new Soviet man, a man of peace, while secondly trying to bring pressure to bear on the United States by driving a wedge between the Europe and the U.S."

The ambassador said he was confident, however, that France would not prove the weak link in the Atlantic alliance.

President Francois Mitterrand of France has made clear his objections to Reagan administration plans to develop a space-based defense system. But that fact, Mr. Burt said, did not bring into question France's commitment to the alliance.

"When the chips are down, the French have been very, very loyal," he said. "Take Mr. Mitterrand's speech to the West German Bundestag supporting deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles."

Mr. Burt said, "The Russians failed them, in 1983, to split the alliance over medium-range missile deployment, and I think they will fail again on the questions of SDI and the Geneva arms negotiations."

U.S. plans for a space-based missile shield are formally known as the Strategic Defense Initiative, or SDI.

In West Germany, the issue of formal agreement to participate in research on space defenses would not be viewed by Washington as a litmus test for alliance loyalty, Mr. Burt said.

The West German government has yet to decide whether it will sign a general agreement of understanding with the United States establishing guidelines for the participation of West German companies in the U.S.-sponsored strategic defense research efforts.

"A U.S.-West German agreement on strategic defense research would make good sense," Mr. Burt said. "We are not twisting anybody's arm here on the subject. We're letting the German government make its own decision."

Mr. Burt has been critical recently of the opposition Social Democratic Party's effort to seek talks with East Germany to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe. But he said that he did not see any major switch in alliances by West Germany's leaders, regardless of which side of the parliamentary aisle they sat.

"The notion of West Germany's drift toward neutralism is greatly exaggerated," he said. "What's interesting now is that every responsible sector of German public opinion emphasizes the importance of alliance membership and the importance of U.S.-West German relations, as was the case in my meeting last week" with Willy Brandt and Hans-Jochen Vogel, leaders of the Social Democrats.

"I do not detect any major debate in this country about Germany's continuing role in NATO, the Common Market or any other multilateral Western institution," he said.

Mr. Burt sees West German-U.S. relations evolving into a "mature partnership," one in which U.S. sensitivity to German attitudes has grown and in which West Germany has shown a healthy willingness to take on greater responsibilities and play a leadership role."

Last month, Mr. Burt succeeded Arthur F. Burns, 81, former chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Burns will be a "tough act to follow," said Mr. Burt, one of the youngest ambassadors to any major nation. "Mr. Burns was very much respected in a country that respects age."

Mr. Burt was born in Chile where his father was a mining engineer. He is married to Gail Hodges, 32, a former State Department deputy chief of protocol and White House aide to Nancy Reagan.

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Richard R. Burt

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## Soviet Strategy: Dividing U.S. and NATO

### Offer of Arms Talks With France and Britain Emphasizes European Bond

By James M. Markham  
*New York Times Service*

**PARIS** — Mikhail S. Gorbachev has carried a Soviet diplomatic offensive into what he called "the heart of Western Europe" by announcing a series of arms initiatives crafted to split Washington from its NATO allies.

By offering Thursday to open separate arms

#### NEWS ANALYSIS

talks with France and Britain, Western Europe's two nuclear powers, Mr. Gorbachev emphasized what he portrayed in a speech as a community of interests among the nations of Europe cutting across ideological frontiers.

By proclaiming that the Soviet Union had only 243 SS-20s "on standby alert" targeted on Western Europe, he made a bid to influence a pending decision by the Dutch government on deploying U.S. ground-launched cruise missiles, according to French and U.S. officials in several capitals.

Six weeks before he is to meet with President Ronald Reagan in Geneva, Mr. Gorbachev appears to have developed a diplomatic strategy that aims at putting pressure on the United States through its allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Russian's main target has been the U.S. space weapons program, but he has found other pressure points in Europe.

Splitting the Western alliance has long been a

policy objective of the Kremlin. There is little expectation that Mr. Gorbachev's latest initiative will open a schism in the alliance, but it may help erode public support for basic NATO positions over the long term.

Even if the content of some of his proposals raises skepticism among NATO experts, the new Soviet leader has demonstrated a vision and news-making capacity that have struck many French commentators.

"There is quite a change with this Gorbachev," said Michel Tatu, who writes on the Soviet Union for Le Monde. "He is clever."

In the past two days, Paris has been a sounding board for Western Europe for Mr. Gorbachev. He has deftly fielded questions from a team of French television journalists in Moscow; he appeared Friday at a news conference with President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Gorbachev's suggestion of two-way arms talks with France and Britain, according to a U.S. official, seemed aimed at filling a gap in the Soviet proposal put forward Monday at the Geneva arms talks. While ostensibly calling for a 50-percent reduction in U.S. and Soviet strategic weapons, the proposal counted U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe as "strategic" but left untouched the Soviet SS-20 systems.

"They obviously realized there was a hole there," said the American official, who is familiar with the details of the Soviet Geneva proposal.

At that time, the Dutch government said it would decide to go ahead with the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Nov. 1, 1985, if the Soviet Union expanded its total armory of 578 SS-20s. Last month, NATO put the total Soviet deployment at 441, including missiles aimed at China and Japan.

## Gorbachev Makes Call For Revival of Détente

(Continued from Page 1)

out such an agreement, "I don't know that we would be able to engage in negotiations at all."

#### ■ Reagan Reaction

President Reagan said Friday that Soviet demands that he abandon his Strategic Defense Initiative do not deal with the real issue of peace, United Press International reported from Parsippany, New Jersey.

Mr. Reagan used a political speech to a Republican Party fundraiser to stress his refusal to retreat from his space weapons plan.

Refusing to trade his program for reductions in offensive nuclear arms, Mr. Reagan said: "We will go forward with it seeing if it cannot be made into a great protector of our people and the people of the world."

Meanwhile, senior officials offered a detailed basis for an earlier allegation by Mr. Reagan that the Soviet Union was "about 10 years ahead of us" in developing a defense against ballistic missile attacks.

Administration officials said Moscow has been working on missile defense systems since the early 1950s, with 10,000 scientists and engineers and could have prototype types of a working system in this decade, associated with his predecessors.

Harkening back to the period of détente in East-West relations that peaked in the mid-1970s, Mr. Gorbachev called for "the need to do everything possible" to move back toward the détente era.

"Détente is not just in the spirit of recollection of the past," he said, "but a lesson we could draw from."

The Soviet leader said that the case of Mr. Sakharov, has been submitted to competent authorities for consideration, an advance from the previous Soviet insistence that the Nobel Peace Prize-winning scientist, banished from Moscow in 1980, could not be allowed to leave the Soviet Union because he possessed state secrets.

But Mr. Gorbachev's manner did not mask his firm stance on disputed international and domestic issues.

In 1975, Mr. Collingwood was appointed a commander in the Order of the British Empire, in recognition of his contributions to British-American friendship and understanding. He was also awarded a Legion of Honor medal by France.

After the war, he came back to the United States to become CBS News correspondent for CBS News from 1964 to 1975. He covered the warfare in Indochina from the early 1960s and went to South Vietnam on special assignment in 1965.

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## Paris Thinks Soviet Wife Lacks Chic

(Continued from Page 1) up," from an announcer on the state-run Radio France. Francoise Rey.

When Mrs. Gorbachev arrived at the Ministry of External Relations on Thursday wearing the same gray suit to lunch with Prime Minister Laurent Fabius that she had worn when she got off the plane Wednesday, criticism rose.

"Princess Diana of England wears the same dress twice in public but at least she waits two years," said Odile Pouget, a journalist at Radio Monte Carlo.

Mrs. Gorbachev's brown chiffon gold-striped evening dress, worn for dinner Wednesday with President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee Palace, brought a comment from the fashion critic of the newspaper *Le Monde*.

"She probably has to support the Dom Model fashion house in Moscow," said Natalie Mont-Servan.

Mrs. Gorbachev's appearance at the Cardin salon, next door to the government guest house where she was staying, stirred another uproar. The official program had called for her to see a fashion parade at the Saint Laurent salon. Only at the last minute was the Saint Laurent appointment postponed to Friday and Mr. Cardin's scheduled for Thursday.

Mr. Cardin denied rumors that he had complained to the Russians that Mrs. Gorbachev should accept his invitation first because he recently signed a contract to buy caviar and vodka for his Maxim's restaurants in world capitals. He also will market Cardin perfume and cosmetics in the Soviet Union beginning next year under a co-production agreement.

"I invited her weeks ago and I received a cable from the Kremlin days ago accepting," Mr. Cardin said.

"I put no pressure on her. She said she wanted to do something for a friend of Russia." He recalled that he also staged Paris's first fashion show in Moscow in 1983.

Mrs. Gorbachev sat on an ultra-modern chair designed by Mr. Cardin in his showroom to watch a parade of about 50 high fashion outfits.

She refused a glass of champagne and watched without expression the winter styles, such as evening gowns of lavender sequins or black velvet selling from 30,000 francs (\$3,750) and short black trousers with colored short coats from 20,000 francs.

Mrs. Gorbachev told Mr. Cardin that the clothes on the models were "not commercial but I respect them as works of art," the designer said.



Raisa Gorbachev seated Thursday with President Francois Mitterrand during a dinner at the palace of Versailles.

## South Africa Is Urged: Stop the Bloodbath'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — South African security forces killed two black men overnight when they disrupted crowds throwing stones in segregated black townships, police said Friday.

Meanwhile, on Friday 15 civil rights activists from around the world signed a letter urging the South African government on Friday "to lay down your arms and stop the bloodbath."

In the violence, one black man died when soldiers dispersed stone-throwers at KwaZulu township near Port Elizabeth in the eastern Cape, a spokesman said.

The army was called into the townships last October to help the police force control unrest that has claimed more than 730 lives in the past 20 months.

In the black township of Guguletu near Cape Town, another black man died when police fired shotguns against stone throwers.

In London on Thursday, Bishop Desmond M. Tutu said after meeting Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher that he was "slightly more hopeful" that Britain would help pressure the South African govern-

ment to abolish its apartheid system of racial separation.

However, Bishop Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, said Mrs. Thatcher had expressed her firm opposition to economic sanctions as a means of pushing the South African government from power.

Police have received many reports about suspicious Frenchmen lurking in the vicinity.

The owners of a delicatessen, for example, Wilhelm and Judith Hieber, reported that three Frenchmen in leather jackets had come in to buy food.

"They all seemed tough, the sort of people who stay fit," Mrs. Hieber was said to have told the police. Furthermore, she said, they all bought expensive food and left."

Among those signing were Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's outlawed Solidarity labor movement; the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, the American civil rights leader and politician; Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta; Coretta Scott King, the widow of Martin Luther King Jr.; Cesar Chavez, the American farmworkers' union leader; two Soviet dissidents, Alexander Ginzburg and Vladimir Bukovsky, who now live in the United States; and Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean opposition leader.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

## New Zealand Is Relishing Limelight

(Continued from Page 1) clown. They say he is not sufficiently concerned about the dangers of alienating the country's allies.

When the two dramas have played themselves out, some commentators suggest that New Zealand may find it has entered a new era of self-sufficiency beyond its current reliance on the United States. It already has distanced itself from its colonial parent, Britain.

For now, New Zealand's attention remains fixed on the events of the day, which one security guard described as "Greenpeace-ANZUS."

Newspapers chart the progress of a flotilla of small Greenpeace vessels that have started to arrive at the site of a scheduled French nuclear test on the South Pacific atoll of Mururoa. The Rainbow Warrior was sunk on July 10. The ship was sunk with two bomb blasts, killing a photographer who was aboard.

An Auckland court is scheduled to begin a preliminary hearing in November on charges of murder and arson against two French agents who were arrested a few days after the Rainbow Warrior was sunk on July 10. The ship was sunk with two bomb blasts, killing a photographer who was aboard.

One of the defendants, Captain Dominique Prieur, was recently moved from a jail to a heavily guarded military prison. Hundreds of yards of barbed wire were coiled around the site, and soldiers took up positions along its perimeter.

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## West German Police Say Rioting Seems to Lessen

United Press International

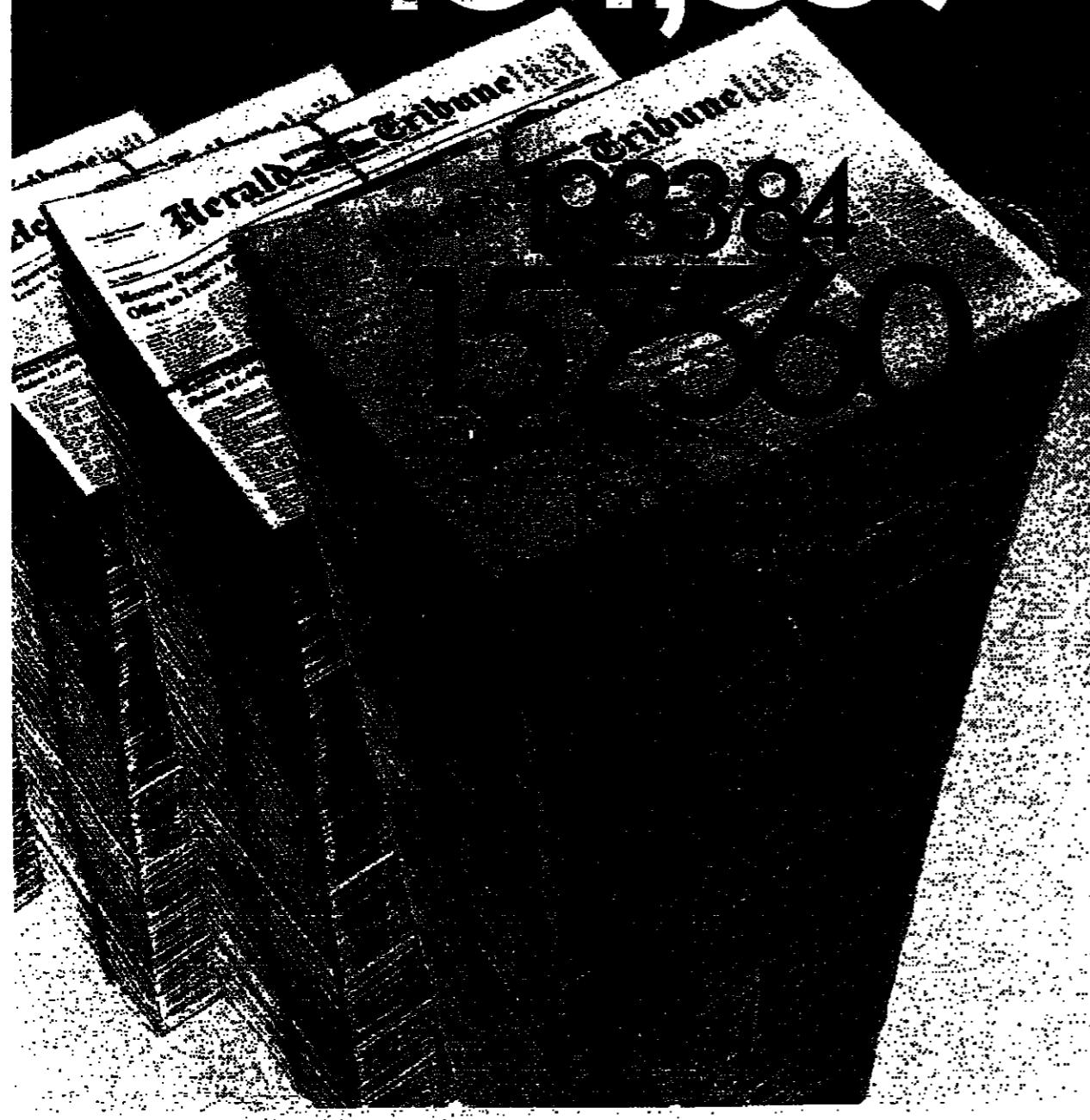
FRANKFURT — Demonstrators broke windows and hurled a firebomb in two West German cities, Frankfurt and North Rhine, early Friday in a seventh day of violence.

The police said only two incidents were reported and the violence that broke out Saturday after the death of a demonstrator in Frankfurt appeared to be subsiding.

The International Herald Tribune's daily paid circulation continues to break records, up 5% in the past year and 27% in the past five years. More than a third of a million people in 164 countries around the world now see each issue. And latest figures indicate that this rapid growth continues.

# 1984/85 164,639

International Herald Tribune circulation figure prepared for OJD audit for period from July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985.



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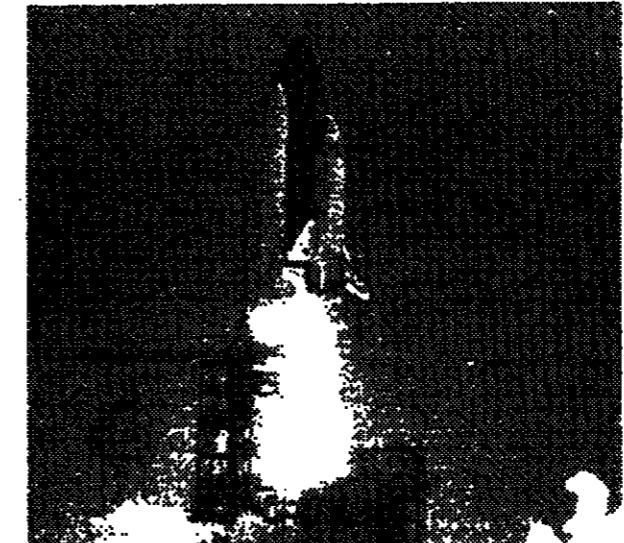
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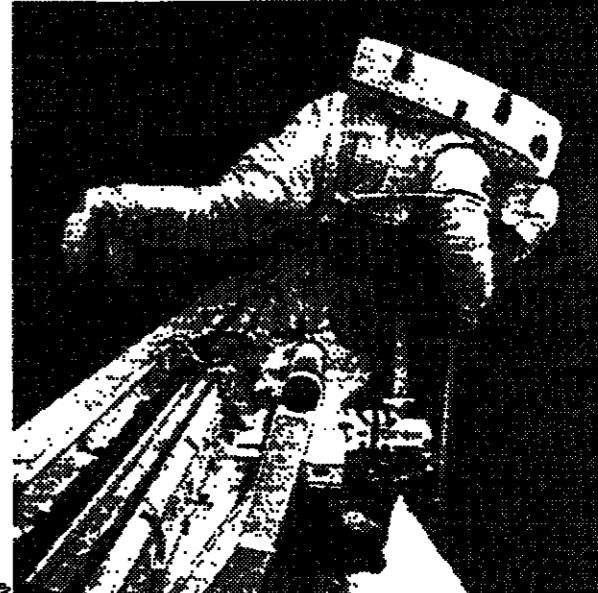
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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Rare and Beautiful Poussin Drawing Is Auctioned at Drouot

**PARIS** — A sale Wednesday at Drouot had the ideal balance for an early season auction: a large number of pleasing drawings that will appeal to buyers with limited funds, two drawings combining

**SOUREN MELIKIAN**

great beauty and the utmost rarity, a dozen or so more that were well worth the attention of sophisticated collectors.

Jean-Louis Picard, assisted by Bruno de Bayser, an expert in Old Master drawings, conducted a three-hour auction that included more than 180 drawings, mostly from France, Italy and the Netherlands. The outcome was an unequalled success.

From the international collectors' angle, the key piece was a sketch in brown wash by Nicolas Poussin (1594-1665), one of the towering figures of French painting in the 17th century. His drawings hardly ever appear at auction and

are almost as rare in the trade. Dealing circles report that one was sold in recent months by Daniel Wildenstein to the Paul Getty Museum.

Not surprisingly, the Poussin had acted like a magnet on dealers from all over Europe. Titled "Mois Defendit Himself Against the Jethro Girls," the sketch offers a variant of a drawing in the Louvre.

French specialists date it to the years 1630-1640. The drawing sold Wednesday is executed on two separate sheets later joined together by the artist. The two parts do not fit very well and the main one is in lighter shades of brown. This was often done by 17th-century artists when doing preliminary studies intended as drafts for more elaborate work. On the back of one of the sheets, a drawing dashed off in pen and ink, with the silhouettes outlined in a few nervous strokes, is a first thought of the same composition. It provides a rare insight into the creative process of Poussin.

The more elaborate sketch in wash is essentially a study in move-

ment and chiaroscuro. Women in the ancient Roman drapes considered suitable by 17th-century painters when handling Biblical subjects walk about in an Arcadian landscape. Poussin did not bother to detail the features. There is a wonderful litheness about their movements in contrast to the staid attitudes of the figures in his oil paintings.

The highly contrasted light effects show how deeply indebted Poussin was to the Northern European Caravaggesque school. They give the scene a dramatic intensity and a sense of mystery that made the drawing irresistible to private collectors — museums are less susceptible to atmosphere and tend to go after the conventional.

Despite some restoration work, very cleverly carried out in recent months — several dealers had seen it in unrestored condition — it was the object of intense competition.

De Bayser had given it a 400,000-franc (\$50,000) estimate. It went up to 1.3 million francs, which most dealers agreed was about the

right international price. The winner was the Geneva dealer in 20th-century masters, Jan Krueger, who has long been buying Old Master drawings for his private collection.

The other great rarity in the sale was a small landscape in pen and ink by a Flemish master Neys, sometimes spelled Nyts, and whose Christian name is given as Giedius or Aegidius. Not much is known about him except that he was christened in Ghent on April 4, 1623, married Clara de la Porte in Antwerp in 1643, and was made a master in the Antwerp guild in 1647. Neys was an admirable engraver whose etchings, almost as rare as his drawings, are avidly sought after. Engraving seems to have been his main occupation, so much so that the techniques of etching and drypoint greatly influenced his draughtsmanship.

The landscape, signed and dated 1650, shows a cluster of trees rising from a mound in the foreground, done in minute strokes and dots. In the distance, a second line of trees is done with equal precision in light shades of gray. The use of the white background made more intense by the unusual support — vellum instead of paper — is typical of an engraver's vision. High up in the sky, a tiny figure of God represented as a bearded, draped man floating in the air, points out a symbolic intention which has yet to be elucidated.

None of the experts and dealers I spoke to could remember seeing a drawing by Neys at auction or in the trade in the last decade. As beautiful as it is rare, the drawing should have soared. But as all professionals are well aware, when an artist's work gets so rare as to be virtually forgotten, it fails to find attention in the auction market and sells for very little. The masterpiece, as good as anything done by his Dutch contemporary Van Goyen, fetched one-tenth of the price that a similar drawing by the latter, signed and dated, might go for at auction. At 21,000 francs, it was a superb buy made by a Swiss-based dealer.

There were two other exquisite

acquisitions to be made in the same sale. One, a Deposition of Christ in pen and sepia wash, was attributed to Luca Cambiaso, the enigmatic 16th-century master who produced, among others, geometrical figures that sometimes seem to anticipate Cubism. The drawing offered Wednesday was done in another manner, favored by Cambiaso, in which figures are outlined in quick short strokes, each one at a slight slant. Because De Bayser had felt some hesitation as to whether it was by Cambiaso or some pupil working in his style, he had given it a 4,000-franc estimate. His guess proved to be fairly close to the mark. It was knocked down at 5,000 francs to a French designer, Manuel Canovas, who is also an Old Master drawing collector of long standing.

Canovas also bagged the other drawing that could be had under \$1,000 that day. This is a red chalk study of a man kneeling on the ground, his head leaning on his right forearm as it rests on his raised left hand. The style is suggestive of Charles Le Brun, the court painter who designed the gardens at Versailles under Louis XIV. De Bayser had indeed "attributed" the drawing to the master. In auction-room language, this means that the suggested authorship is little more than a possibility. Collectors, including Canovas, and experienced dealers seemed to be unanimous in considering it to be the work of Francois Verdier, a pupil of Le Brun who employed him at Versailles. It went for a trifling 4,000 francs.

The price is just about right for a little-known master often spoken of contemptuously in textbooks because he did not innovate and sometimes made copies of Le Brun.

That the outcome could be beautiful on occasion, as shown by Wednesday's drawing, makes no difference to the price by today's standards.

Such honest prices, which were not puffed up by hype, in a sale where most of the drawings came from private sources, created a context that inspired confidence.

Here and there some crazy prices were paid for drawings that would not have created such a stir in London. The sketch of a seated woman, draped and bare-breasted, with a fatuous smile, by Charles Joseph Natoire (1700-1777), a pale imitator of Francois Boucher, rose to a mind-boggling 125,000 francs. This may mean that the buyer, disregarding an early but apocryphal inscription "Natoire," considers it to be a more highly regarded artist — Boucher perhaps.

It is part of the never-ending game of musical chairs that spares Old Master drawing sales and allows the most modest buyer to entertain dreams of a making a coup.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

## Simone Signoret: A Memory

By Mary Blume  
*International Herald Tribune*

**D**ARIS.—When someone treasures dies it is as if time should stop for a moment and life skip a beat. Not life on our great and heedless globe, but at least in the Place Dauphine, the small square in the center of Paris where Simone Signoret and Yves Montand had a ground-floor flat that had a rather English air of coziness and a mirror over the chimeypiece in which she had stuck snapshots of family and friends and the children of friends. Simone loved the small village that is the Place and once gave me a traveling clock that showed time zones all over the world.

"In case," her card said, "you really want to know what time it is outside the Place Dauphine."

In recent weeks the brown awnings over the closed windows of her apartment looked so limp that one could only quickly turn away and hope the day had not yet come. When it did come on Monday, a small group of photographers gathered at her door, probably more from shock than from news sense, for they knew she had died in her country house about an hour's drive from Paris.

Around the photographers, people dined in outdoor restaurants and workers played boules as if it were just another Indian summer day.

Life went on in part because of the shock and the unexpected sorrow. The French knew they had admired Simone Signoret; they learned that they had also loved her. Le Monde, the afternoon of her death, gave her a front-page headline and then said at great

length that it was impossible to know what to say about her. In its awkwardness, it was the most heartfelt obituary I have ever read in France.

Before I knew her, I thought of Simone Signoret simply as the finest screen actress since World War II. She was fearless in her range—from the radiant Casque d'Or to the betrayed Alice in "Room at the Top," to the radled Madame Rose—and she was never happier than when working with a film crew. When shooting ended, she always seemed, and said she felt, or planned.

Orphaned perhaps by sur-

rounded by friends. She had extraordinary delicacy—the French word *pudeur* says it best—and also she was the best storyteller one could hope to meet; one misses most, I think, the people she has laughed with the most.

One reason she was such a good storyteller was her remarkable memory. Memory was deeply important to her; she saw it as an often inconvenient treasure. "My memories don't belong to me. The moment one is talking about others as well," she said.

Her autobiography, "Nostalgia Isn't What It Used to Be," is in a sense about memory and about her attempts never ever in life to forget the lure of forgetfulness.

Her last book and first novel was for many months on this year's best-seller lists. It was a vast panoramic tale centered on a cast of Jewish immigrants in Paris from early in the century to after World War II. In part it was

a call to remember the small vanished craftsmen of Paris, the streets that had been bulldozed, the Jews who had been taken away, though when it came to sending her characters to Nazi death camps Simone, for once in her life, lost courage.

"I came to love these charac-

ters. They just came, one by one, and I wasn't expecting them," she said at lunch a few months ago. "I wasn't expecting anything. Finally, I had to end the book because I was in danger of never ending it. I was enjoying it too much, telling myself a story I didn't even know until I had told it."

Instead of sending her Jewish

characters to die at the hands of the Nazis, she killed off some of them in a real train crash that made headlines in France in the 1930s. "I couldn't face seeing them deported. It's a gift I wanted to give them, that they would be celebrated and respected in death. Because there was a great difference between the deaths of people who died in that train wreck and the people who disappeared later in the camps."

As it turned out, that was our last lunch in the Place Dauphine. Sometimes we would eat on the sidewalk at Chez Paul, just outside Simone's window so if the telephone rang she could reach inside and answer it. Sometimes we would eat a few yards down the block at the Caveau du Palais. I remember on a bright winter day at the Caveau hearing a noise outside in the Place while we were having another last coffee. The noise came from a straggly group of protesters shouting slogans against Montand. It turned out



Simone Signoret

Robert Desnos/Rapho

they were an animal protection group and Montand was a prominent member of an anti-cancer league that possibly counteracted animal experimentation.

Simone listened to the shouting, then ambled to the telephone to call Montand, who was at home, two doors away. "Listen," she said, "there's a bunch of people outside the restaurant demonstrating against you. They seem to have come to the wrong address."

Within seconds, Montand was out of the flat and on the Place

and Simone was at his side. I left them talking to the demonstrators.

An hour later, Simone telephoned. She and Montand had invited the protesters into their apartment, she said, and they had

had a long talk. "I told them they didn't know a thing about demonstrating and I gave them a few pointers," she said. The demonstrators left the apartment, revitalized. "And they ended up loving me," Simone added, laughing, "which was, of course, the point."

## A Spanish Fiesta in Belgium

By Rona Dobson

**R**USSLES — The scarlet and yellow banners snapping out boldly above museums and culture palaces in Brussels signal a strong Spanish presence on the arts scene here. Europa, the arts festival held biennially to focus on a member country of the European Community, features Spain this year.

Spanish and Belgian art teams have been at work for two years, delving into dark churches and little-known museums, stalking the cities of Spain, coaxing collectors, lingering in the Prado. Paintings, drawings, tapestries, sculptures, wood carvings, altarpieces, puppets, 10th-century manuscripts, 3,000-year-old art from the Iberian islands, architectural maquettes and drawings by Spain's most famous maverick architect, Antonio Gaudi, are all on display in Belgium during Europa, which ends Dec. 22.

Parallel with the art exhibitions are concerts, flamenco dancing, classical ballet, opera, song recitals; eminent visiting artists from the musical world include Monserrat Caballe and Jose Carreras, Victoria de Los Angeles and Teresa Berganza. Two plays by Federico Garcia Lorca, one in Spanish, "La Casa de Bernarda Alba," another, "Noches de Sangre," in French, form part of the Europa theater festival.

150 Spanish films are to be shown through October and November at the Brussels Cinema Museum. Other events and exhibitions are spread over several Belgian cities.

The exhibition providing the most varied spectrum of Spanish art, "Splendors of Spain and Cities of Belgium" at the Palais des Beaux Arts, spans the 16th to the 18th centuries when Spain and Belgium were closely, if turbulently, linked under one crown. Much of this massed array of art from Spain is in fact Flemish art, since Spanish rulers, like the French and the Austrian occupiers, appreciated and carried off from their Low Country possessions the paintings of the Flemish Primitives, the wood-carved figures and reliefs decorating the churches, the Flemish-designed and woven tapestries, and portraits by artists like Peter Paul Rubens, Brueghel, Rubens and Van Dyck.

Interspersed through the display are Spanish artists, with Velasquez, El Greco, Francisco Zurbaran, Murillo, Ribera, Jan de la Corte,



Zurbaran's painting of the monks of Chartreux (detail) is on view at the Palais des Beaux Arts in Brussels.

among the more famous. One of painter Antonio Tapies and the sculptor Eduardo Chillida have spacious exhibitions of their work.

A revelation in the case of Lopez, less known and less shown than Tapies, and a rare opportunity to see so many Chillida sculptures together. Outside Brussels, Charleroi, hard-hit by economic recession, still manages to achieve high standards in art shows; their Palais des Beaux Arts exhibits works by Picasso, Dali, Miró, drawn from the artists' early and most creative periods, which may well be one of the big successes of Europa. Touraine has tapestries, Bruges shows a 15th-century Flemish painter, Juan de Flandes, who went to Spain and founded a whole school. In Ghent, St. Pieter's Abbey has built an impressive exhibition round Santiago di Compostela, for a thousand years a center of Christian pilgrimage.

At the Museum of Modern Art next door, the contemporary painter and sculptor Antonio Lopez, the

Roma Dobson, who is based in Brussels, writes on the arts.

## Matthaus's 'Judith': A Compelling Staging in East Berlin

By James Helme Sutcliffe

**B**ERLIN — The extraordinary success of Siegfried Matthaus's fifth opera, "Judith," at East Berlin's Komische Oper has added to the repertoire a strong new work with two magnificent central roles and some compellingly powerful choral music.

Matthaus reduced the five acts of Friedrich Hebbel's first drama, written in 1840, to two, and embroidered it with passages from the fourth book of the Apocrypha. His intensely concentrated two-hour piece shows an original and informed musical dramatist at work, sure of his effects and using them naturally without the affected modernisms of much avant-garde music.

The dramatic story of the biblical heroine has been the inspiration for about 16 operas; Judith saves her native Bethulia from extinction at the hands of Nebuchadnezzar's unconquerable general, Holofernes, by wounding her way into his confidence and then lopping off his drunken head. But only the oratorics by Vivaldi and Mozart, infrequently staged, have kept the subject alive in the opera of our time.

Matthaus has retained the soul-searching self-analyses that made Hebbel's protagonist so fascinating long before Freud. Life has been easy for the conqueror Holofernes—who never knew his mother—and he longs for an opponent who will stand up to him, even at the cost of his own life. Too much success has made his existence dreary.

A widow with a destructive longing for a mate, Judith is irresistibly drawn to Holofernes, the mortal enemy of her people. Her chilling cry, "Open the gates, I must go to Holofernes," which closes Act 1, is an exciting portent of what is to come, brilliantly bridging the single intermission.

Act 1 is all clash and conflict.

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**Jessica Lange in Fine Form As Country Singer Patsy Cline**

**C**APSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

Janet Maslin of The New York Times' "Sweet Dreams"; Karel Reisz has cast Jessica Lange as the legendary country-and-western singer Patsy Cline and

## MOVIE MARQUEE

lets her display her rollicking, warm-blooded vitality.

The real Cline, who died in a plane crash at the age of 30 in 1963, plays a more significant role in "Sweet Dreams" than most subjects of biographical films. Her thrilling voice is heard throughout the film, with Lange expertly lip-

synching her way through such songs as "I Fall to Pieces," "Crazy," "Blue Moon of Kentucky" and "Walking After Midnight." What elevates these scenes from the usual concert simulations is the way Lange has molded herself to the music. Although the performance is prop-heavy, with brittle wigs and an enormous number of costume changes, she makes herself a perfect physical extension of the vibrant, changeable, expressive Cline.

The film concentrates only indirectly upon Cline's artistry; it is more concerned with the vicissitudes of her second marriage, to a man named Charlie Dick (played by Ed Harris).

—OSCAR KOKOSCHKA

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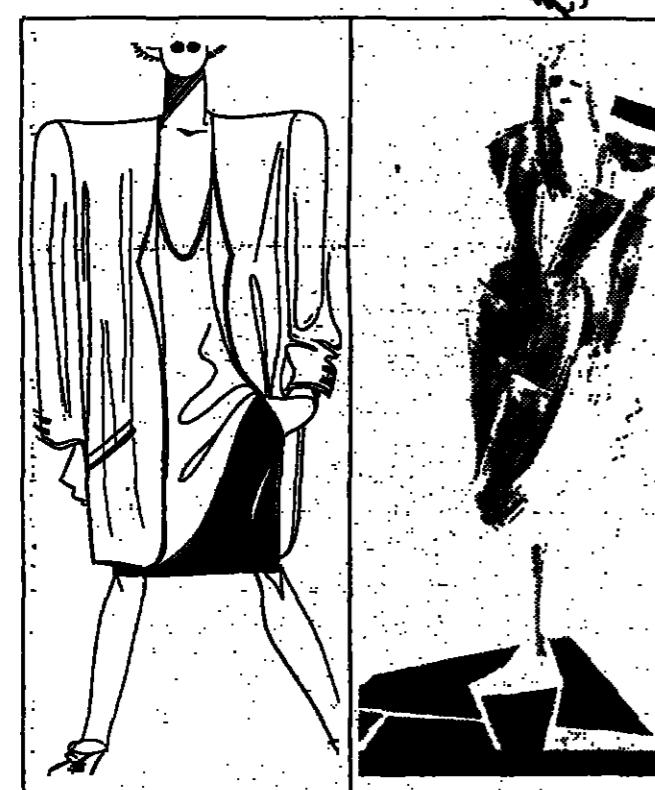
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Gorbachev  
Deserves  
A Response

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Michael Gorbachev deserves a response.



Top: Giorgio Armani's short, snazzy suit; below, left, Krizia's liquid layers and Gianni Versace's daringly divine dress.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

## ITALIAN FASHION

A SPECIAL REPORT

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5-6, 1985

Page 9

### Milan Shows Its Charms During the 'Collezioni'

By Letitia G. Jett

MILAN — It is not a beautiful city, not in the way Rome and Florence and Venice are; in fact, it is rather dull and drab, save for the regal presence of La Scala. But Milan just now is a city vibrantly alive with activity and productivity, and that in itself makes it irresistably attractive.

Every year thousands of people are drawn to Milan to participate in various spectacles surrounding one of Italy's most important natural resources: the design, sale and promotion of some of the world's most beautiful and innovative products.

It is Milan that hosts most of the country's important design fairs, from the enormous furniture fair in September to various fashion fairs, including the influential Milano Collezioni held in March and October and which features the top names in Italian ready-to-wear design. According to its organizer, Ettore Sottsass in 1981, that set off a shock wave through the entire interior design industry making all the stodgy concepts of decoration *de mode* with its racy, flamboyant, irreverent and highly creative approach to objects and their function had its beginning here.

Recently Italian designers have been chided for focusing more on the bottom line than on the hemline. Giorgio Armani disagrees: "I believe Italian design is the purest in the world. Its creators have an eye to the future as well as an inherent sense of the past, which is simply part of our culture and perhaps most important of all, we don't take ourselves too seriously."

Fashion is not only a highly visible business; it also contributes mightily to the national economy. In 1984 sales from the textile-clothing industry, beauty products and leather goods reached \$39 billion, \$15 billion of which was in exports.

One recent export that further underscores the international appreciation of the talent behind the Made in Italy label is an exhibition of a group of Gianni Versace's clothes at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London.

This was an unprecedented event, which earlier this month included dinner and a fashion show in the museum, as well as a series of seminars with the designer speaking to students and journalists.

A selection of Versace's work will remain on display in the museum's Raphael Cartoon Court until Oct. 30, while his models will be surrounded by Raphael paintings — created over 450 years ago as designs for tapestries in the Sixtine Chapel — on loan from Queen Elizabeth II.

Even the Milanese are caught up in this positive esprit. Gone are the

days of hiding behind the security of walled-in homes, leaving the jewels and furs safely out of sight. With great relief, Italian women are doing what they love to do best — flaunting their precious baubles and wrapping themselves in lush, exotic furs.

Discreet displays of the good life were never particularly amusing for women whom no one could ever accuse of understated minimalism when it came to piling on jewelry.

"We have it all here," Modenese said. "All of the industries relating to design, the fabric and yarn mills, the manufacturing facilities, they are all located within an hour of Milan. It makes this city the center of a very important life. It's true, there are not that many things to see as far as a tourist is concerned, but we have wonderful restaurants, beautiful homes right in the center of the city and some of the best shopping in the world. And don't forget Memphis [the extraordinary furniture design firm, founded by Ettore Sottsass in 1981, that set off a shock wave through the entire interior design industry making all the stodgy concepts of decoration *de mode* with its racy, flamboyant, irreverent and highly creative approach to objects and their function] had its beginning here."

Now, too, everyone is getting all dressed up with plenty of places to go. Not only are the shops along the Via Spiga and the latest hot spot, Via Brenna, experiencing extraordinary sales, but once again dining out is in, as is attending La Scala and even late-night dancing.

As for the retail scene, Aldo Pinto, the business manager and husband of Krizia's designer, Maruccia Mandelli, said sales in their boutiques were up 50 percent over last year. "The other day I got a call from the Via Spiga store and the salesperson told me an American woman had just left after spending \$16,000. Earlier in the month the manager of the shop in Rome called to say sales had reached \$2 million lire (about \$31,000) that day. It is a tiny place so naturally I thought she had made a mistake, that she was talking about the sales for the week, but she wasn't," he said.

(All of this wanton spending has led many Italians to gleefully refer to the dollar, the yen and the mark as "precious money.")

For those who need nourishment after a strenuous morning of shopping, the chic lunch spots in Milan include Bice, Torre di Pisa, La Lanterna, Il Girarrosto and Giannino. For dinner most of the above continue to pull in an attractive, interesting crowd, while Savini, San'Andrea's, El Tonel and the

restaurant in the Palace Hotel, Casanova, draw what is generally considered a "traditional, elegant" clientele. After theater it's Biffi Scala, Savini, Santa Lucia, described by those who frequent the place as "an extremely fashionable trattoria" and again, Giannino.

After 11 P.M. the trendy preppie types head for the Bar Nazionale to mingle. For dancing, Nepenthe is still popular, but now it has more competition with Cafe Roma and the punky Plastic nightclub.

In the next week or two the spring/summer ready-to-wear collections begin; these places will be filled with competitively dressed fashion professionals from Japan, the Far East, the United States and Europe, all nibbling on superb pasta, watching the way Italian women are getting themselves up at the moment and pondering one of life's more relevant issues: What will women want to wear six months from now?

Of course the designers figured this out long ago. They plan big shouldered looks with defined waists, plenty of pants "for the simple reason that women want them," Luciano Soprani said, and skirts that are either very long or very short. Colors are mostly subdued neutrals except for a prevalence of strong blues and here and there the shock of bright colors.

"My clothes will be very close to the body for evening," Armani said. On the subject of dressing in general, Armani, maintains he be-

(Continued on Next Page)



Top, Claude Montana for Complice sculpted jacket and short pants. Center, Luciano Soprani's tony textures and Gianfranco Ferré's tethered T-shirt.

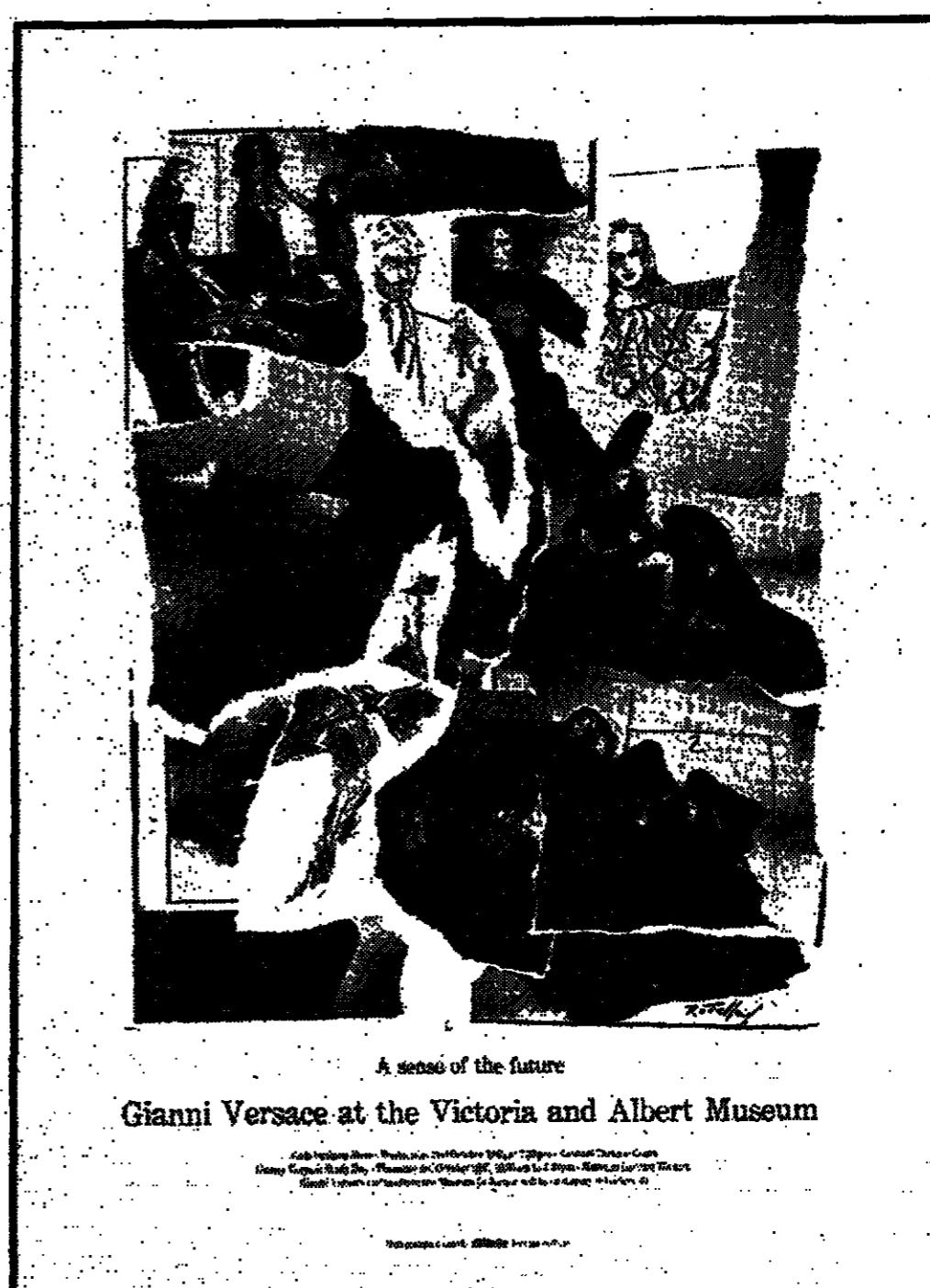
### On the Street in Rome, Summer Prevails

ROME — As the long, hot summer prolongs, Roman residents continue wearing loose cottons and linens, adding wide hip belts and amusing shoes to a super-relaxed look. City and country wear are no longer distinguishable. Despite a limited show of "correctly classical" clothing, the "extra-casual-ready-to-play" look appears to stretch with simple changes of weight and proportions from one season into the next.

— SHEILA NARDULLI



These young women demonstrate what Italian women do best: assemble snappy separates with a panache that clearly demonstrates a sense of fashion independence.



Gianni Versace at the Victoria and Albert Museum

Gala Fashion Show - Mercredi 2 Octobre 1985, 19 heures 30 - Raphael Cartoon Court  
Journée d'étude - Jeudi 3 Octobre, de 10 heures 30 à 16 heures 30 - Musée Lecture Théâtre  
Les vêtements Gianni Versace appartenant à la collection du Musée seront exposés dans la Galerie 40.

## A SPECIAL REPORT ON ITALIAN FASHION

## Taking the Measure of Milan: A Guide To Shopping for Your Own Special Look

By Kate Singleton

MILAN — Many people consider Milan to be the quintessence of elegance. But why? You can buy Missoni knitwear or Armani jackets or Krizia dresses in cities throughout the world, after all. So the secret does not lie in the famous labels.

To the contrary, the secret lies in the lack of labels. It lies in the army of anonymous artisans who make clothes to measure. The fabrics are superb and so is the cut. And the prices?

Try some of the following next time you are in Milan and you feel like being self-indulgent, but original. You can trust the people who are serving you. They really do know which shapes flatter and the effect of a given material once it is made up. All the places mentioned will post to overseas clients.

G & C Scalfi at Via Mercato 3 (10 minutes walk from the Duomo) has a wide range of exquisite woolen fabrics, linens, cottons and silks for both men's and women's outfits. The men's section is more traditional — but then men's clothes last longer, so it makes sense.

A man's two-piece suit in a top-quality Italian cloth will cost around 600,000 lire (\$300); a jacket from 450,000 to 550,000 lire; an overcoat around 600,000 lire.

The women's section is larger and brighter and the fabrics are absolutely stunning. Scalfi makes up a few very smart models every season, so that you can get an idea of cut and new fashions. But you can suggest modifications, and they will leaf through copies of Vogue to pin down what you're after.

A woman's two-piece light woolen suit with a silk blouse will cost in the region of 600,000 lire; a skirt alone perhaps 150,000 lire. High-quality cottons and linens do not cost much less than wools, so summer and winter prices are similar.

Normally, Scalfi can make up what you order in a week or 10 days; but the first time, leave a day or two for eventual adjustments.

Just three minutes away from Via Mercato is Via Madonnina, there at No. 2 is a shop called Alfonso Garlando. It deals in men's and women's shoes and has a successful line of trendy footwear, which they enrich with about 10 new models each season.

Women's shoes go from 49,000 lire to 169,000 lire; men's from 99,000 lire to 220,000 lire. And the delight of the place is that once you have selected a shoe that suits and fits you, you can have it made up in any one of a fantastic range of colors (invest in a matching belt and bag while you are at it). Women's sizes go from a 33 (which is

tiny) to a 45 (which is enormous), and you can also choose the heel height you want. Orders take from 15 to 30 days.

If you would like to brighten up the skirt you have just tailored with an unusual belt, make your way to Largo Cairoli (5 minutes walk from Via Madonnina) and then down a small side street called Via Camperio. There at No. 15, you will find Il Campetto, which stocks a colorful assortment of belts with every conceivable type of clip, buckle and fastener.

There are super-elegant fine gray leather ones with a folded motif at the front or a floral buckle in two tones of gray enamel (55,000 lire). But there are also bright glittering belts in a special stretchy cord with shiny dragon fasteners, diamante requirements, she will produce exactly what you need in about 10 days — men, women and children catered for.

Prices range from 150,000 lire to 170,000 lire for an item, depending on the yarn. (Tina speaks English, French and German, so explanations are easy.)

Back in the center of town, you might like to indulge your taste for details. Underwear, for instance. A number of men's shirtmakers will also make boxer shorts in the chosen material.

Vittorio Sianiscalchi in Via Gesù 8 is the very best for shirts. In fact, he will only start to supply you when he is quite sure the pattern is perfect in every respect. Thus, the first time may be rather a lengthy business. And the shirt will cost you 20 (opening in November); a short taxi ride from the center or a few minutes walk from Tina Bastianini's atelier in Corso Vercelli) has the answer, based on his personal analysis of the problem. It is a fine leather folder that contains a ring clip opening into which you slot a credit card holder, a ticket holder, a purse with four different-colored zip compartments for different currencies, a passport holder, a calculator — all in black leather. These units can be used separately, and they look nice.

As for the folder, it is smart and simple enough to suit men and women as a bag; but it is small enough to fit into a briefcase.

Prices: the folder costs 129,000 lire and the inwards range from 33,000 lire to 60,000 lire. Federico Boffi sells other exquisitely made bags.

But his real delight is coming up with exactly the right answer for your requirements.

snake-head clips and birds of paradise that meet beak to beak around your waist (approximately 60,000 lire).

And if you cannot find exactly what you are after in this jungle of color, then explain what you need to the proprietor and she will have it made for you in eight to 10 days. The same goes for the costume jewelry she specializes in.

If you are interested in knitwear that is stylish but different, then get a taxi to Corso Vercelli 31 (or get out at the Paganini subway stop). Here in an atelier Tina Bastianini designs and displays cardigans, gilets and pullovers that are hand-knitted in limited editions.

Tina actually comes up with about 500 prototypes a year in fancy wools. But if none meets your

around 200,000 lire. But there are innumerable cheaper but adequate shrimpmakers in Milan. There must be, because if you look around in the city center you will notice that half the male chess sport the tell-tale monogram that denotes the hand-made article.

Giuseppina at Via della Spiga 46 (also right in the center) will make women's underwear to order in about a month. Anything from nighties to culottes and petticoats (but not bras) in silks, satins and finest cottons.

A nightdress in apricot-colored hand-embroidered silk will cost 250,000 lire; in cotton, 100,000 lire.

A petticoat and culottes of the sort now coming back into vogue, in pearl gray silk, will be about 200,000 lire.

The last word on details still has to be said, however. Go to Lorenzini in Via Montenapoleone 12 and pick something out from the amazing array of chintzes, paisleys, laces, tarts, ginghams and checks that have been made into watchstraps. You are not likely to spend more than about 20,000 lire (\$10), and with this you will have revolutionized your faithful old timepiece. That is, if you have not already succumbed to buying a completely new watch from their staggering collection.

One last suggestion. You have been traveling and you know what a bore it is to find your purse bulging with useless foreign coins, how embarrassing it can be when you cannot put your hand on your credit card, how worrying to discover you have mislaid your plane ticket.

Federico Boffi at Via Mascagni 20 (opening in November); a short taxi ride from the center or a few minutes walk from Tina Bastianini's atelier in Corso Vercelli) has the answer, based on his personal analysis of the problem. It is a fine leather folder that contains a ring clip opening into which you slot a credit card holder, a ticket holder, a purse with four different-colored zip compartments for different currencies, a passport holder, a calculator — all in black leather. These units can be used separately, and they look nice.

To commemorate the occasion — and most particularly, Anna and Carla emphasize, to honor Lagerfeld, on whom they lavish credit and praise for his major contribution to the international success of their business — Saturday night they threw an enormous dinner dance in Rome's National Gallery of Modern Art where a retrospective of his Fendi fur will be on exhibit until Oct. 25.

"This is the first time in the history of this country that any museum has allowed fashion to be displayed," Anna Fendi said. "From a moral point of view it is an important step for Italian fashion in general."

Even so, Lagerfeld is not particularly keen on the idea of homages, especially in museums. "It's lovely that they want to do this, but for me the past is not what fashion is all about," he said. "I've told them that and they understand."

He acquired, of course, and in deference to his maxim that "the past is boring" included in the exhibition will be a collection of lively sketches depicting futuristic fur fantasies.

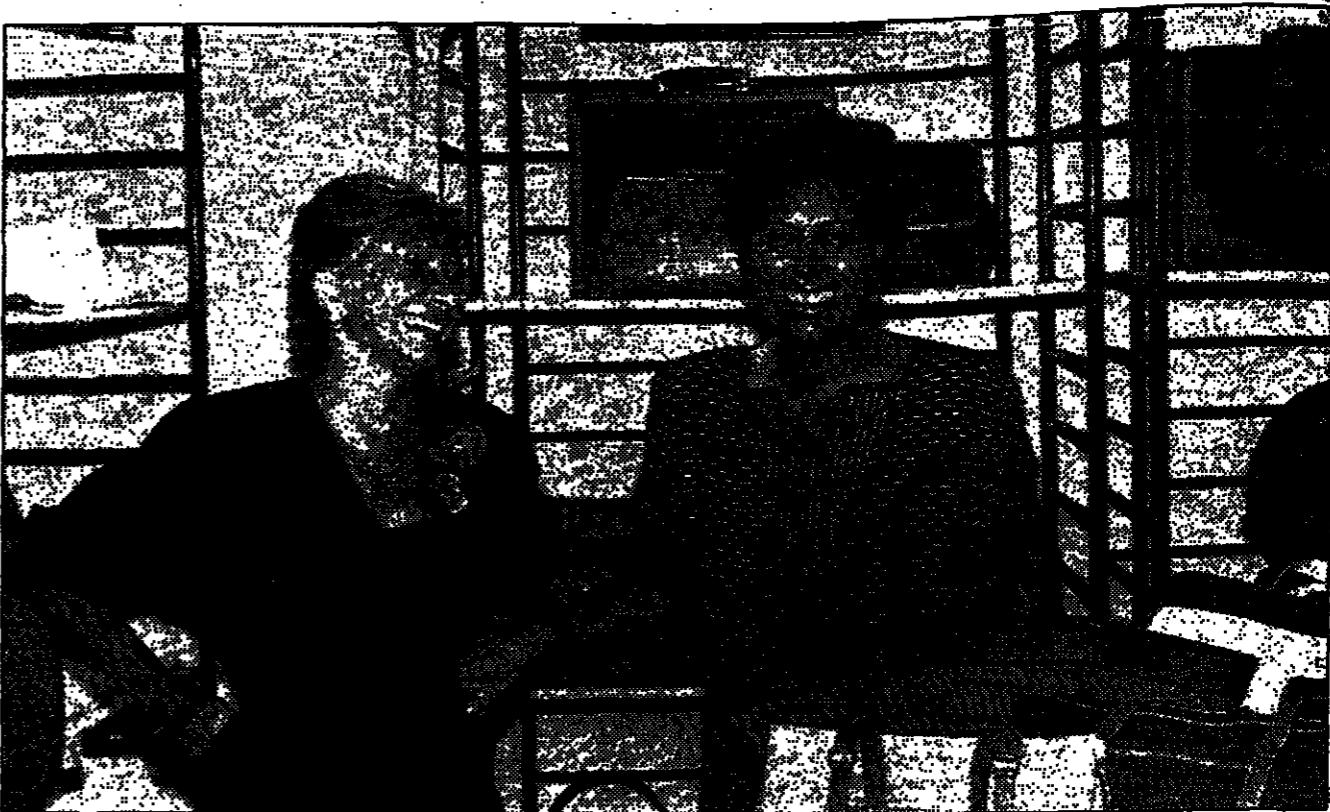
Certainly it would be family.

For above all, the name Fendi has come to represent a strong, dedicated dynasty that produces some of the world's most coveted status symbols, many of which are lavishly splashed with the double F signature designed by Karl Lagerfeld.

This year marks the 60th anniversary of the fashion family and 20 years of close association with Lagerfeld, the man who also designs the Fendi ready-to-wear and the extraordinary fur collection and who gives aid and counsel on the enormous collection of accessories.

To comment on the occasion — and most particularly, Anna and Carla emphasize, to honor Lagerfeld, on whom they lavish credit and praise for his major contribution to the international success of their business — Saturday night they threw an enormous dinner dance in Rome's National Gallery of Modern Art where a retrospective of his Fendi fur will be on exhibit until Oct. 25.

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Anna and Carla Fendi, two members of the family responsible for some of the world's most popular status symbols. — STAFFORD NERDELL

## The Fendis, Fashion's Formidable Five

Over the years they have more than attained that goal.

With 54-year-old Paola, the eldest sister, directing the \$59-million operation, each member of the family has specific duties, and over the years all but one of their husbands came into the business. Now the third generation is joining the ranks and recently designed a young, kicky and inexpensive line of accessories labeled Fendissime. And a year ago last September, the first member of the fourth generation made his debut.

"We all feel so much younger now that our children are working with us," Anna said. "Their greatest contribution is the freshness that comes with their youth. Knowing that my three daughters will take over one day gives me a new enthusiasm for everything."

Yes, but maybe there is such a thing as too much family, at work, at home. Are they ever at each other's throats?

"Not at all," Carla said. "Most of the time we are working in different offices, concentrating on different projects. We come together when major decisions have to be made. Furthermore, we have our private lives. We aren't together all the time."

"Christmas is the big exception. Everyone is invited to leave town on that day. It is our single most important family fete. We take turns every year and every year the group gets bigger and bigger. There are 11 in the third generation, then there are the husbands, the in-laws, the boyfriends and girlfriends."

"We are a very big family," Anna added.

— LETITIA G. JETT

## Milan Shows Its Charm During 'Collezioni'

(Continued From Previous Page)

lieves that the height of sophistication is "the woman who takes all labels out of her clothes."

Gianfranco Ferré said his whole collection works off the T-shirt shape. Sometimes it clings precariously close to the body, at other times it is loose and easy, most everything will be belted. His pants will be large at the top and narrow down onto the leg.

Krizia's Mandelli is in accord with her peers on the option for women to show off tall, well-cared-for bodies. "At times the line adheres to the body with vigor," she said.

After all the show-and-tell in this world of conspicuous consumption, it is perhaps Giorgio Armani who best articulates what he specifically, and the Italian designers in general, seem to do best.

The andré laug collection will be shown on October 9 at 9:15 a.m. in Milan - Hotel Principe & Savoia.



andré laug boutique. Via della Croce, 76, Roma. Tel.: 67 80 006.

## Ferré Designing for Furniture, Too

MILAN — Before Gianfranco Ferré was a ready-to-wear designer, he was an architect.

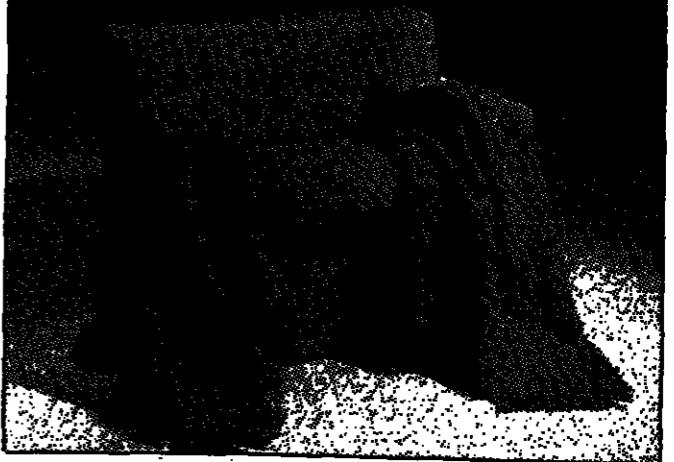
Despite his training, however, early on it was fashion that most attracted and fascinated him, and for more than a decade he has concentrated his creative efforts on this, his primary interest. Always he has declined the frequent requests from interior-design ar-

chitectural firms to do license work for them.

Although he has license agreements to attach his name and reputation to such items as leather accessories, shoes, glasses, perfume and watches, for various reasons the perfect opportunity to specifically meld his architectural discipline with his passion for fashion never presented itself.

It never presented itself that is until six months ago when B&B Italia, one of Italy's more innovative furniture design houses, and an old friend, Paolo Nava, suggested that Ferré might be seduced by an amusing twist on his talents. Why not, just for the fun of it, look at a chair or a sofa as if it were a woman? Why not indeed?

Anyone can make a sofa, but who could better design a dress, or better still a mini-wardrobe for a piece of furniture?



Ferré liked the idea a lot. It appealed to the 41-year-old designer's sense of style and his sense of humor, so he proceeded to create three changes of "clothes" for one chair and two sofas.

— LETITIA G. JETT

## GIANFRANCO FERRE

### Moods by Krizia, Affordable Looks For The Limited

MILAN — In his unbiased opinion Aldo Pinto believes Krizia's designer, Mariuccia Mandelli, is "the most complete woman designer in the world."

If there is some prejudice involved in that opinion, what with Pinto being the business manager of Krizia as well as the husband of Mandelli, his enthusiasm and support for her work could not be more genuine.

Now, Mandelli and Pinto have decided to expand their customer base in a recent agreement with The Limited, a chain of more than 500 moderately priced women's apparel stores in the United States. As of February the company will deliver a 40-piece collection of clothing — in line with the store's price structure — which will be called Moods by Krizia.

According to Pinto, The Limited has projected "conservative" first-year sales of Moods at between \$60 million and \$70 million.

"Everything will be simpler, of course; the fabrics different, but it will obviously reflect the Krizia look," Pinto said. "Mariuccia will see to that, she knows what she wants and she always gets it."

— LETITIA G. JETT



PARIS: 43 Rue  
MILANO: Via Bo  
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ISCHIA: Piazze

## Fashion Designers Find Quality Leads To Quantity in Sales

By Sari Gilbert

MILAN — Behind the dynamic creativity of Italy's top stylists, known for their imaginative use of fabric, color and design, lies an impressive economic empire whose business performance in recent years can be described as brilliant.

Giorgio Armani, whose debut 10 years ago today has a nearly total turnover of more than \$60 billion lire (\$138.7 million),

Krizia's 1983 turnover is said to have been about 40 billion lire and Marzotto, Mandelli may have had a similar amount in franchises and royalties. Gianni Versace reportedly sold 12 billion lire worth of clothing in Japan alone last year. Basile, which is designed by Luciano Soprani, sold 32 billion lire worth in 1984. Missoni, which is soon to be starting its own line of prêt-à-porter in conjunction with

Some people in the fashion industry credit Valentino's insistence on high-quality refinishing when he moved his ready-to-wear production back to Italy with helping to set high standards that have paid off on the prêt-à-porter balance sheet.

Marzotto, a major Italian clothing manufacturer, last year had knitwear-plus sales of 25.6 billion lire.

Valentino, with close to 800 sales outlets worldwide and almost the only major Italian stylist today whose international reputation dates back to the 1960s, last year took in over 100 billion lire, for sales of Miss V, Valentino Boutique and Valentino Menswear. That does not include his couture collection, perfumes, accessories, underwear, linens and other products.

But that sum represents roughly one-fourth of the 1984 turnover of Gruppo Finanziario Tessile, the Turin-based clothing manufacturer, which has been producing Valentino's prêt-à-porter collection since 1980 and which also manufactures Armani, and the French designer Emanuel Ungaro and Louis Feraud.

Valentino, who for what managing director Giancarlo Giammetti terms "reasons of tradition," still shows his ready-to-wear collection in Paris not Milan, probably because with part of the recent Italian fashion explosion.

Some people in the fashion industry credit Valentino's insistence on high-quality refinishing when he moved his ready-to-wear production back to Italy with helping to set high standards that have paid off on the prêt-à-porter balance sheet.

According to Mr. Giammetti, however, the main reasons for the Italian success include the creativity of Italian designers "who never stop experimenting," and the fashion world's skill in promotion and public relations.

In addition, he said, "We have been able to rely on the support and expertise of Italy's long-standing artisan and fabric traditions." The French, he pointed out, today buy 90 percent of their textiles in Italy.

There is in Italy a happy marriage that exists between stylists and the increasingly modern Italian clothing industry.

Armando Branchini, president of the Association of Italian Clothing and Textile Industries, said, "The stylists may be the engine, but to have a train you also have to have railway cars behind it."

"Our manufacturers have shown flexibility and imagination in their ability to combine fashion and production," said Mr. Branchini. The proof is in the production figures.

Last year, Italy's 28,000 clothing and knitwear factories had sales of 20,570 billion lire and estimates indicate an 11.8-percent increase to 23,000 billion lire this year. Clothing exports amounted to 8,690 billion lire in 1984 and should reach 9,760 billion lire, an increase of 12 percent this year.

The major industrial success of the Italian fashion and clothing world is, of course, Benetton. The company developed over the last 20 years from a small knitwear firm in Treviso in northern Italy into a multinational company with 400 outlets in the United States alone and a 1984 turnover of 632 billion lire, a 26.4-percent increase over 1983 results.

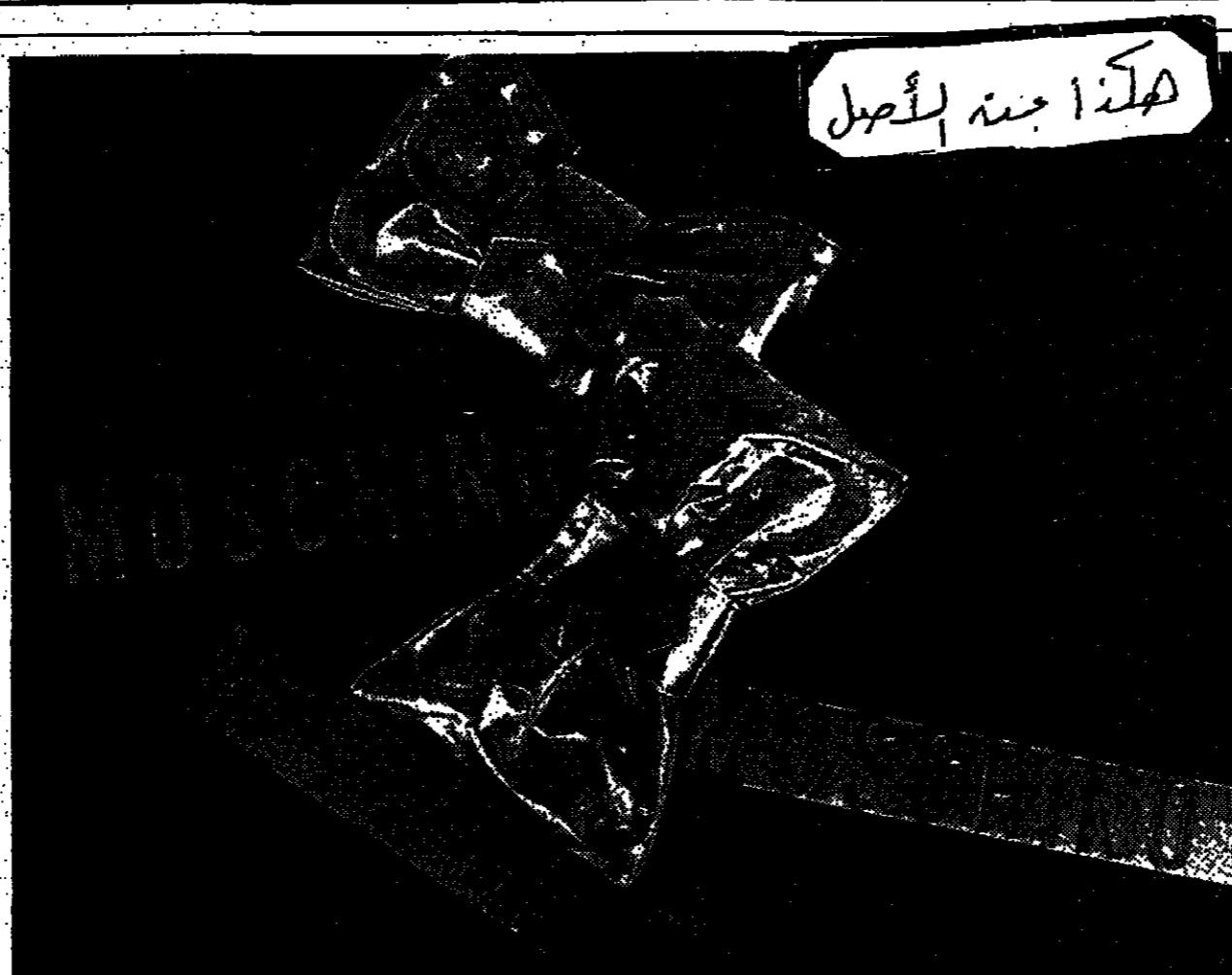
Other highly successful firms are Zegna, which produces Versace menswear; Maxmara, which has half a dozen brands of its own; Lebole, which along with its own label produces all of Laura Biagiotti, and Girombelli, which does Jenny (Versace) and Complice (Montana).

But there are some problems. Mr. Branchini says clothing manufacturers are worried about high production costs undercutting Italian competitiveness. In recent years, Italy's share of the Western European clothing market has shrunk. Previously, Italy's European neighbors bought 70 percent of Italian clothing exports, but that share has now declined to 56 percent.

Umberto Giocchetti, a designer and manufacturer who has between 400 and 500 sales outlets in West Germany, France, Britain, Japan, the United States and Italy, said prices and services "will decide the future of our industry."

Mr. Giocchetti, who produces, along with his own label, Thierry Mugler in France and Ursula Conzen in West Germany, last year had a turnover of \$21.1 million for his own line alone.

Pietro Ricciardi of the government's Foreign Trade Institute in Rome, said Italy's clothing industry has no more problems than any other branch of Italian industry, all of which suffer the restraints of the prevailing high interest and inflation rates as well as the higher dollar cost of most imported raw materials.

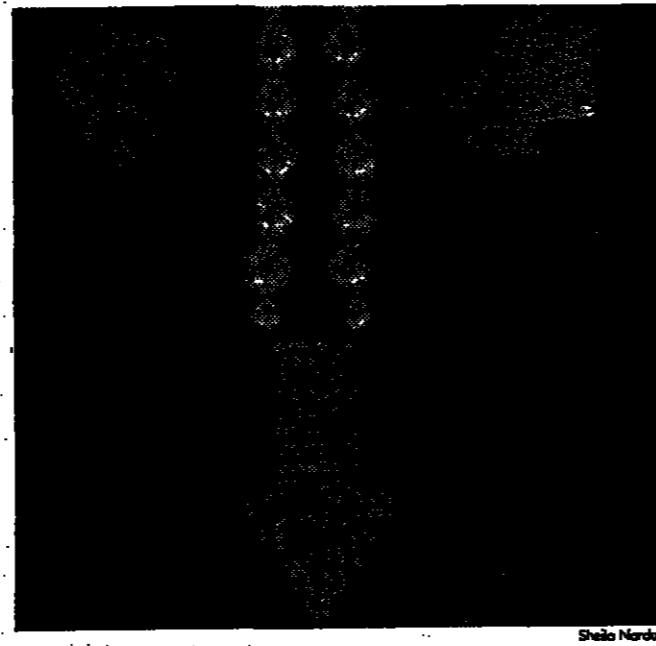


Amusing metallic bow bags for evening by Franco Moschino and to make sure no one forgets his name plastered it all over his shiny gold and silver belts, above. Below left: Ugo Corrao's pins and pearls.



Sharra Pagano's silver-plated and pressed turquoise necklace with matching earrings.

## The Essential Accessories: Big and Bold



Shelia Nardulli

ROME — No longer a matter of choice, the accessory has become essential, an integral part and often the focus of modern Italian clothing design. Costume jewelry or bijouterie has followed the new shapes and proportions and consequently has become large and bold in design, taking on dimensions impossible or prohibitively expensive if made with precious or semiprecious stones. Materials and colors are unlimited and unique combinations are the norm.

Metals, rope, gilded threads, pearls, crystal, pressed turquoise, rhinestones, imitation ivory and imitation anything are freely combined in an exuberance of color and shape. Moderate prices permit a complete change of accessories more easily than a change of shoes.

Jewelry design and ornamentation has been a peculiar Italian talent for centuries. The Etruscans began creating numerous decorative objects and jewels using a variety of metals (all considered precious) as well as gold. The precision and fantasy of their techniques was so highly sophisticated that now certain objects would be extremely difficult or impossible to reproduce. The importance and function of decoration design was not forgotten in Medieval manuscripts, by Botticelli or by numerous Renaissance or post-Renaissance artists.

Now modern technology, a freedom of choice in materials and a continuing fantasy in design has placed Italian bijouterie in the role of the "essential" in the line of each season.

— SHEILA NARDULLI



Belts, beads and bracelet from Valentino.

## Shoes to Foot the Bill

ROME — Italy produced 496 million pairs of shoes in 1984, exporting close to 80 percent of the output — 393 million pairs — and earning 6,159 billion lire (\$3.4 billion) an increase of more than 17 percent over 1983 export sales.

According to figures provided by the National Association of Italian Shoe Producers during the first five months of 1985, exports increased 6.8 percent with an increase 14.1 percent in value over the same period in the preceding year.

However, Leonardo Soena, director of the Italian Association of Shoe Manufacturers, said that although exports are doing well in general (particularly in the United States, which imports a high quality, high priced product) inflation at home is undercutting Italian competitiveness in other areas.

Thus, the number of pairs of Italian shoes imported by West Germany, where a medium-priced shoe is preferred, dropped by two million in the first half of this year. Mr. Soena said that there are also serious problems for the shoe industry at home. He said that Italian casual shoes were being increasingly undercut in price in the domestic market by imports from manufacturers in Taiwan, Korea and China.

— SARI GILBERT



NEW YORK 805 Madison Avenue

DALLAS 4268 Oak Lawn Avenue

BEVERLY HILLS 414 North Rodeo Drive

PALM BEACH Esplanade, 150 Worth Avenue

TORONTO 55 Bloor Street West

LONDON 28 Brook Street

FRANKFURT Goetheplatz 7

GENEVE 31 Rue du Rhône

HONG KONG The Landmark, 313 Central Building Pedder Street

TOKYO Sun Roser 4 Kioicho Chiyodaku

OSAKA Navio Hankyu 7-10 Kakutamachi Kitaku

ROMA Piazza di Spagna 77

VENEZIA S. Marco 2359 - Calle delle Osterie

PALERMO Piazza Crispi 9

TORINO Via Roma 354

MILANO Via della Spiga 23



PARIS: 43 Rue du Bac  
MILANO: Via Montenapoleone 1  
ROMA: Via Borgognona 38/B  
ISCHIA: Piazzetta dei Pini

NEW YORK: 836 Madison Avenue  
MUNCHEN: 3 Amiralplatz  
TORINO: Galleria S. Federico 12  
VENEZIA: Calle Vallareso 1312/B

KRIZIA via manin 19 milano tel. 02-6596415

# Mondays' NYSE Closing

Tables include the nonpointwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	12m High	Low	Close	Close
8712 7892	NSPw	8,522 182				22 11	21 11	21 11	+ 12
8914 5424	NSPw	7,200 104				22 12	21 12	21 12	+ 12
4114 278	Nortel	1,200 28				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
472 278	Nord	1,200 28				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
2416 194	North	1,200 28				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
2416 212	North	1,200 28				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
2424 212	Norton	200 52				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
2424 212	Nutris	200 52				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
72 72	NYNEX	1,400 74				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12

(Continued from Page 10)

O									
111 111	Oakland	500 26				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
355 355	Ocap	250 72				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
251 251	OcapP	250 72				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
225 225	OcapP	250 72				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
177 177	OcapP	250 72				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
123 123	OcapP	250 72				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
110 110	Occo	1,200 125				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
128 128	Occo	1,200 125				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
2424 2424	Occo	1,200 125				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
144 144	Occo	1,200 125				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
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144 144	Occo	1,200 125				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
2424 2424	Occo	1,200 125				22 24	21 24	21 24	+ 12
144 1									



# Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. YM PE St. Hg. Hg. Low Class Out. Chge.

	(Continued from Page 12)											
200	PepsiCo	4.98	114	100	28	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
201	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
202	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
203	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
204	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
205	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
206	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
207	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
208	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
209	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
210	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
211	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
212	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
213	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
214	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
215	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
216	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
217	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
218	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
219	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
220	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
221	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
222	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
223	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
224	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
225	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
226	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
227	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
228	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
229	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
230	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
231	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
232	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
233	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
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235	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
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237	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
238	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
239	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
240	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
241	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
242	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
243	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
244	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
245	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
246	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
247	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
248	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
249	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
250	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
251	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
252	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
253	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
254	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
255	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
256	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
257	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
258	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
259	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
260	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
261	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
262	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
263	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
264	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
265	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
266	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
267	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
268	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
269	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
270	PepsiCo	5.08	115	100	29	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
27												

## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Fiat-Ford Merger Talks Hit Obstacles**

Reuters

TURIN — Talks on a merger between Italy's Fiat Auto SpA and Ford Motor Co.'s European subsidiary have run into trouble, a Fiat spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman said the two companies had encountered major difficulties in agreeing on a formula for pooling their car manufacturing facilities into a joint company. Fiat's car division and Ford's European subsidiary were engaged in negotiations for more than a year. If successful, the talks could lead to the creation of an industrial giant that would have a 25-percent share of the European car market.

The spokesman, who said talks were continuing between the two groups, said: "It's true that the negotiations are difficult, but we knew from the start that there were going to be obstacles."

He said the problems had arisen over control and responsibility in

case of a merger of car-making operations.

"Everything is still possible although it remains to be seen whether we will finally agree on a full-scale merger or on a deal which is more limited," the spokesman said.

The difficulties were acknowledged less than a month after Fiat had predicted an agreement. Umberto Agnelli, chairman of Fiat Auto, the car division of the Turin-based group, said Sept. 12 in Frankfurt: "There is going to be a definite agreement on some kind of deal between Fiat and Ford of Europe."

Mr. Agnelli also said he expected a statement to be issued by the end of the year.

Fiat, which has started to generate large profits after investing heavily in labor-saving technology, had a 13.4-percent share of the European car market in the first six

**Time, 2 Others Seen Joining In Bid for Group W Cable****Lottery Plan Set On Henkel Stock**

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Shares in Henkel KGaA, the West German chemicals group, will be allocated in a lottery next week, because the subscription offer closed heavily oversubscribed soon after it began, Deutsche Bank AG said Friday.

Official listing on all eight West German bourses is not due to start until next Friday. Traders said that nonvoting preference shares could be offered at 330 to 350 Deutsche marks (\$125 to \$132) each.

On offer are 1.5 million shares in an open-ended subscription at 285 DM.

The three have made tentative plans on how they would divide up Group W's 2 million subscribers, which plan to sell off a number of cable systems if they get control of the company from Westinghouse Electric Corp., the sources said.

According to one executive among the potential bidding group,

Westinghouse's investment bankers, which include Stearns Lehman Brothers and First Boston Corp., will first choose a handful of bidders from the initial proposals. Then, those chosen will be given additional information on the cable systems, which each company can use to make its final bid.

Westinghouse announced in August that it would buy back up to 14 percent of its stock and sell its cable television business in a corporate restructuring.

The cable operation is believed to have a cable cash flow of somewhere in the neighborhood of \$200 million.

**COMPANY NOTES**

Control Data Corp. ordered its U.S. employees to take four days off without pay in the next two months, affecting about 40,000 employees. The company announced that it would lay off 1,500 workers from its Magnetic Peripherals subsidiary. Profits of Control Data's losses for 1985, range from \$40 million to \$65 million.

Dresdner Bank AG will list its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange this month, subject to approval by the Japanese Finance Ministry, the exchange said. A total of 150,000 shares will be sold Oct. 14 and 15 in Japan for payment Oct. 23.

Holiday Inns Inc. said it may not be able to sustain its annual growth rate of 12 percent to 15 percent. It said that with a lower annual inflation rate, it also was revising its goal for growth in earnings per share to between 2 and 2½ times the inflation rate.

Izuzu Motors Ltd. and C. Itoh & Co. will invest in Anadolu Automobil Sanayii ve Ticaret AS, a Turkish maker of trucks, an Izuzu spokesman said. He said Izuzu would buy a 15-percent share and C. Itoh 5 percent.

Mitsubishi Rayon Co. said it and Du Pont Co. had signed a basic agreement to set up a joint venture next year in Japan to produce and sell worldwide DuPont's Corian, a material used in kitchens and bathrooms. DuPont-MRC Co. will build a plant with annual produc-

tion capacity of 200 million pounds (90.9 million kilograms).

Morgan Grenfell & Co. said it had bought 140,000 shares in United Newspapers PLC at 397.625 pence (\$4.24) each on Thursday. The Morgan statement was prompted by British disclosure rules covering share trading in a takeover situation. Morgan is advising United in its hostile bid for Fleet Holdings PLC.

NGK Baudou SA, a wholly owned Belgian subsidiary of NGK Insulators Ltd. and Société Régionale d'Investissement de Wallonie of Belgium will set up a joint venture in December to make ceramic catalytic honeycombs used to purify automobile exhaust, NGK said.

Signal Cos. said its UOP unit was awarded a contract by China Petro-Chemical International Co. to expand a chemical complex at Nanjing, China. Signal said the capacity of the complex, which makes linear alkylbenzenes, the main ingredient in biodegradable detergents, will be expanded to 72,000 tons a year from 50,000.

Wang Laboratories Inc. said it had reached agreement in principle to purchase Walsh Greenwood Information Systems Inc., a privately held financial services computer company. Terms of the proposed acquisition were not disclosed. Walsh Greenwood offers financial and market data services known as "Shark."

**OPEC Aides Admit Inability To Regulate Prices, Output**

(Continued from Page 13)

The company went public in 1965 and ruled supreme at the top end of the market, with enormous bikes such as those portrayed in movies such as "The Wild One" and "Easy Rider."

Growth was explosive in the 1970s, and in 1979 Harley produced more than 50,000 bikes, a record. Most Harleys have engine capacities of more than 1,000 cubic centimeters (61 cubic inches) and today cost from \$6,000 to \$11,000.

Meanwhile, Japanese motorcycle manufacturers came into the upper end of the market. While Honda, the world's leading motorcycle maker, and Kawasaki were building bigger and bigger motorcycles and exporting more and more to the United States, Harley was floundering and building a reputation as a producer of unreliable, expensive, oil-leaking bikes.

"Quality went to hell, and labor relations went to pot," Mr. Beals said in a recent visit to New York. To top off the problems, the recession of 1981 and 1982 cut sharply into demand and produced the first loss for the company since the Depression.

Just as Harley seemed to be falling apart in early 1981, a group of 13 officers, led by Mr. Beals, purchased the company and took it private. They studied Japanese management methods and over the years applied many of them.

For example, they set up a variation of the just-in-time inventory system that is widely practiced by Japanese companies. Instead of producing a large batch of a component at once, Harley produces components as they are needed.

"It used to take 72 days to make a frame; I expect it takes two days now," Mr. Beals said.

The cut in inventory freed \$22 million at the plant in York, Pennsylvania, alone and sharply reduced lead-times.

Labor relations softened, in part because of management efforts to maintain an open-door policy and discuss employee complaints. Absenteeism dropped sharply.

The company says that, as a result of these changes, 99 percent of motorcycles coming off the line at the York plant are free of defects, compared with 50 percent five years ago. Costs of fixing motorcycles on warranty have also plummeted, they say.

For all these changes, a key uncertainty is whether the overall market will expand. Harley says that demographics are ideal: The U.S. population curve bulges the 25- to 45-year-old bracket. Harley's bread and butter.

**Nippon Kokan Plans to Take Over Silicon Plant in Arizona From GE**

United Press International

TOKYO — Nippon Kokan K.K., the Japanese steel and shipbuilding concern, said Friday that it had agreed in principle to take over a silicon-producing facility of General Electric Co. in Chandler, Arizona. Terms were not disclosed.

The transaction involves Nippon Kokan's acquisition of Great Western silicon plant, a component of GE's Silicon Products Division.

The takeover is part of Nippon Kokan's effort to diversify its business and enter the electronics materials market, it said.

Nippon Kokan will establish a wholly owned subsidiary to operate the plant, which has an annual production capacity of 200 metric tons of polycrystalline silicon.

The new company will take over employees, facilities and other assets of the existing plant, Nippon Kokan said.

Nippon Kokan said it and GE were aiming to reach final agreement this year on the proposed acquisition.

**Hunts Lose \$1 Billion on Silver Sales****Family Sells 90% of Holdings; Metal's Price Rises Sharply**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DALLAS — The Hunts of Texas, who lost an estimated \$1 billion after apparently trying to corner the silver market in the late 1970s, have quietly sold 90 percent of their silver holdings, at a further loss of an estimated \$1 billion.

The news drove spot silver prices to their highest levels in five months Friday in Zurich and London. On Thursday, prices reached a seven-month high at the New York Commodity Exchange.

Silver traded in Zurich Friday at \$6.39 an ounce, up nine cents from Thursday's finish and 34 cents from its price 24 hours earlier. In London, it rose to a five-month high of \$6.315 before retreating to \$6.39.

At the Comex Friday, spot prices rose briefly to \$6.53, then slipped to \$6.412 in afternoon trading. On Thursday, prices had risen 33½ cents to \$6.385 an ounce, the biggest one-day rise since March.

Announcing the sale Thursday, Tom Whisaker, a spokesman for the Hunt family, said the Hunts had sold 90 percent of the 9 million ounces (1,652 billion grams) of silver they had accumulated in the late 1970s. The sale, representing 90 percent of the Hunts' holdings,



Nelson Bunker Hunt

cause the price of the metal to drop.

In Europe, traders said that uncertainty over when the Hunts might sell their holdings had depressed bullion prices, which should have benefited from the decline in the value of the U.S. dollar. Bullion prices usually rally when the dollar falls.

In the late 1970s, the Hunt brothers, Nelson Bunker, W. Herbert and Lamar, began one of the most disastrous speculation episodes in U.S. history when they started accumulating their silver holdings, once valued at \$10 billion.

During that period silver prices climbed from below \$10 an ounce to a peak of \$48 in January 1980.

But by the following March, the price of silver had fallen to less than \$11, leaving the Hunts with about \$1 billion in losses from speculation on silver futures contracts.

Because of the decline, the Hunts were unable to meet their commitments on silver futures. Mr. Whisaker said the sales had taken place over the past nine months, in "an orderly fashion through regular market channels."

Because of the steady, sharp drop in silver over that period, the Hunts lost an estimated \$1 billion.

For months, investors had worried that attempts by the Hunts to divest their silver holdings might

**Accountants Say Hutton Was Warned on Overdrafts**

By Josh Getlin

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Members of the accounting firm of Arthur Andersen & Co. warned executives of E.F. Hutton & Co. in 1980 that Hutton was making questionable bank overdrafts, but said they dropped the matter after brokerage officials assured them the practice was legal.

During testimony Thursday before the U.S. House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, members of the accounting firm said they had presented Hutton executives in March 1980 with evidence that the company had been writing millions of dollars worth of checks on insufficient bank funds.

Members of the subcommittee praised Andersen officials for having raised the issue. But some criticized the firm for failing to pursue the matter with outside authorities.

"I find it beyond belief that any accounting firm that saw all that money floating around would not have known that there was something wrong," said Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, a Democrat of Kentucky.

The testimony by Philip Peller, a partner in Arthur Andersen, and other officials of the firm raised questions about the statements of E.F. Hutton officials. Earlier, Hutton executives had told the subcommittee that they had no knowledge that their company was engaged in illegal bank overdrafts.

Company officials said they knew that Hutton had engaged in overdrafting, but added that they had not done so as part of a systematic, money-making scheme, which is illegal.

Under questioning by the subcommittee chairman, Robert J.

**President of UPI Quits to Assist In Agency's Sale**

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Ray Wechsler, the president and chief operating officer of United Press International, has resigned to work with the creditor committee that is trying to sell the news organization.

Mr. Wechsler's resignation came Thursday amid rumors of disagreement between him and UPI Chairman Luis Nogales over strategies for selling the company.

A company spokesman said, however, that Mr. Wechsler's move simply is a business decision made to facilitate disposition of the company, which is operating under protection from creditors under the bankruptcy laws. The spokesman said UPI was expected to receive final buyer proposals Friday.

Mr. Wechsler, who had served as UPI president and chief operating officer since March 27, will continue receiving his annual \$142,500 salary from the company.

The spokesman acknowledged that the arrangement is unusual, inasmuch as creditors in bankruptcy and corporate reorganization proceedings generally are construed to be on the opposite side of the fence from debtors.

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**London Bourse Opening Door to Outside Owners**

Reuters

LONDON — The London Stock Exchange announced Friday that starting next March outsiders such as banks can own member firms outright.

The move to allow nonmembers to take over operations of wholesale and retail sales of stocks precedes another major reform of the exchange next October, when fixed commissions on share transactions end.

Mr. Peller said that during his tenure, when he was president of the exchange, he had engaged in a "mind-boggling" examples of Hutton's overdrafts — such as checks written for \$9.7 million on bank accounts that held less than \$3,500, according to company documents provided by the committee.

Mr. Hughes reminded the accountants that they later turned up "mind-boggling" examples of Hutton's overdrafts — such as checks written for \$9.7 million on bank accounts that held less than \$3,500, according to company documents provided by the committee.

The exchange also said firms wanting to join from March could now apply for membership. Admissions of new members have been temporarily suspended.

**The Fall Survey****International Funds**

With the boom in offshore investment products, the fund investor has no lack of choice.

But such variety has made the task of matching funds with investment goals more daunting than ever.

**Friday's**  
**AMEX**  
Closing

**Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.**

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**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed)**

**INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (QUOTATIONS SUPPLIED BY FUNDS LISTED)** OCT. 4, 1968

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.						
AL MAL MANAGEMENT						
(-i) Al-Mal Trust, S.A.	\$ 167.37	(-i) F&C Atlantic	\$ 11.84	(-i) Lloyds Int'l Smaller Cos.	\$ 14.37	(d) D. Witter Wid Wide Inv't Tst.
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		(-i) F&C European	\$ 13.93	NIMARBEN		(d) Drucker Invest Fund N.V.
(-i) Baerband	SF 894.00	(-i) F&C Oriental	\$ 29.49	(-i) Class A	\$ 67.30	(d) Drextex Americas Fund
(-i) Concor	SF 1186.00	FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		(-i) Class B - U.S.	\$ 67.91	(d) Drextex Fund Inv'l
(-i) Equibond America	S 1,070.00	(-i) American Values Fund	\$ 90.38	(-i) Class C - Japan	\$ 91.23	(d) Drextex Intercontinental Fund
(-i) Equibond Europe	SF 1,200.00	(-i) Fidelity Amer. Fund	\$ 104.17	OBILFLEX LIMITED		(i) The Establishment Trust
(-i) Equibond Pacific	SF 1,171.20	(-i) Fidelity Australia Fund	\$ 97.49	(-i) Currency	\$ 1221	(d) First Options
(-i) Equibond	SF 948.00	(-i) Fidelity Discovery Fund	\$ 10.21	(-i) Dollar Medium Term	\$ 11.05	(d) First Equity Fund
(-i) Sikorkar	SF 1509.00	(-i) Fidelity Div. Sys. Tr.	\$ 126.87	(-i) Dollar Long Term	\$ 11.05	(d) Fifth Star Ltd.
BNP INTERFUNDS		(-i) Fidelity East Fund	\$ 23.48	(-i) Japanese Yen	\$ 13.10	(d) Fixed Income Trans
(-i) Interbond Fund	S 123.85	(-i) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$ 67.63	(-i) Pound Sterling	\$ 10.94	(d) Fonseca Issue Pr.
(-i) Intercurrency USS	S 10.09	(-i) Fidelity Orient Fund	\$ 31.48	(-i) Dutch Florin	FL 10.43	(d) Forestfund
(-i) Intercurrency DM	DM 30.25	(-i) Fidelity Frontier Fund	\$ 13.40	(-i) Swiss Franc	SP 16.12	(d) Formula Selection Fd.
(-i) Intercurrency Sterling	S 10.15	(-i) Fidelity Pacific Fund	\$ 151.98	ORANGE NASSAU GROUP		(d) Fordinfonds
(-i) Intercurrency Pac. Offer	S 11.92	(-i) Fidelity Spec. Growth Fd.	\$ 16.28	PB 85578 THE HAGUE (070) 469670		(d) Government Sec. Funds
(-i) Intercurrency N. Amer. Offer	S 10.01	(-i) Fidelity World Fund	\$ 34.87	(-i) Bever Beleggingen	\$ 20.00	(d) Frankel-Trust Interzins
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		FORBES POB 8887 GRAND CAYMAN		PARISBAS-GROUP		(d) Hausmann Hidde, N.V.
(-i) Asian Growth Fund	S 10.47	London Agent 01-839-3013		(-i) Cartexa International	\$ 88.85	(d) Health Funds
(-i) Diversibond	SF 85.40	(-i) Dollar Income	\$ 7.22	(-i) ECUPCAR	ECU 1024.41	(d) Horizon Fund
(-i) FIF-American		(-i) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	E	(-i) OBLI-D.M.	DM 1242.61	(d) IBA Holdings Ltd.
(-i) FIF-Europe	S 14.34	(-i) Gold Income	\$ 8.17	(-i) OBLI-GESTION	SE 75.45	(d) IBA-IBG
(-i) FIF-Germanic	S 19.32	(-i) Gold Appreciation	\$ 4.31	(-i) OBLI-DOLLAR	\$ 127.00	(d) IBA-IGS
(-i) Industries Multibonds A	S 105.31	(-i) Short Bond Fund	\$ 1.50	(-i) OBLI-LV	Y 10549.00	(d) Interfund
(-i) Industries Multibonds B	S 173.38	(-i) East Investment Fund	\$ 344.36	(-i) OBLI-GULDEN	FL 119.31	(d) Internationale Nut. Fd. CL'B
(-i) Industries USD (M.M.F.)	S 1030.00	(-i) Scottish World Fund	E 116.50	(-i) PAROIL-FUND	\$ 94.57	(d) Inv'l Securities Fund
BRITANNIA-POB 271, St. Heller, Jersey		(-i) Swiss Sl. American	\$ 158.78	(-i) PAR US Treas. Bond 'Cl. B'	\$ 119.07	(d) Investis
(-i) Brit. Dollar Income	S 1.882	London: 01-912280, Geneva: 41-2245550		ROYAL B. CANADA-POB 2446-GUERNSEY		(d) Investis Aktionärs
(-i) Brit. 5 Manos.Curr.	S 10.17	(-i) Scotch World Fund	E 116.50	(-i) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	\$ 11.98	(d) Hallmark Int'l Fund SA
(-i) Brit. Int'l. Manag.oolir.	S 1.115	(-i) Swiss Sl. American	\$ 158.78	(-i) RBC For East & Pacific Fd.	\$ 11.92	(d) Japan Selection Fund
(-i) Brit. Int'l. Manag. Portt.	S 116.50	London: 01-912280, Geneva: 41-2245550		(-i) RBC Int'l Capital Fd.	\$ 23.87	(d) Japan Pacific Fund
(-i) Brit. Arm. Inc & Fd. Ltd.	S 1.101	(-i) Future GAM S.A.	\$ 110.23	(-i) RBC Mon. Currency Fd.	\$ 26.25	(m) Jaffer Pels. Inv'l. Ltd.
(-i) Brit. Gold Fund	S 0.724	(-i) GAM Arbitrage Inc.	\$ 135.30	(-i) RBC North Amer. Fd.	\$ 9.16	(d) Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fd.
(-i) Brit. Manag. Currency	S 14.38	(-i) GAM America Inc.	\$ 137.83	SKANDIFOND INT'L FUND (44-B-2342/20)		(d) Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd.
(-i) Brit. Jersey Gilt Fund	S 1.172	(-i) GAM Australia Inc.	\$ 105.89	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		(d) Korea Growth Trust
(-i) Brit. World Lns. Fund	S 0.224	(-i) GAM Boston Inc.	107.11	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		KW KIA
(-i) Brit. World Lns. Fund	S 0.706	(-i) GAM Ermitage	\$ 15.72	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		(-i) GAM Euroinvest	\$ 110.23	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Capital Int'l Fund		(-i) GAM Hong Kong Inc.	\$ 9.70	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Capital Italia SA	S 39.42	(-i) GAM International Inc.	\$ 129.76	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Capital Italia SA	S 17.41	(-i) GAM Japan Inc.	\$ 113.80	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		(-i) GAM North America Inc.	\$ 107.45	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Actions Suisses	SF 41625	(-i) GAM N. America Unit Trust	\$ 107.85	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Bond Valor Selv.	SF 108.30	(-i) GAM Pacific Inc.	\$ 128.52	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Bond Valor D-mark	DM 114.64	(-i) GAM Pens. & Chor. Worldwide	100.90	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	S 120.04	(-i) GAM Pens. & Chor. U.K. Fd.	\$ 97.20	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Bond Valor Yen	Yen 1142.00	(-i) GAM Mirim	\$ 116.59	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Convert Valor Swi	SF 119.60	(-i) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc.	\$ 98.80	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Convert Valor US-DOLLAR	S 122.97	(-i) GAM Sterl & Int'l Unit Trust	139.35	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Cansec	SF 67.01	(-i) GAM Systems Inc.	102.88	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) CS Bonds-Bonds	SF 77.25	(-i) GAM Worldwide Inc.	\$ 171.56	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) CS Bonds-Int'l	SF 111.00	(-i) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	\$ 114.50	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	S 109.01	G.T. MANAGEMENT (UK) LTD		(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1055.00	(-i) Berry Poc. Fd. Ltd.	S 10.50	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) CS Money Market Fund	DM 1055.00	(-i) G.T. Assisted Science	S 13.44	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Energie-Valor	S 143.25	(-i) G.T. Assisted Science	S 12.44	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Eusec	SF 766.00	(-i) G.T. Asia Fund	S 4.11	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Europa-Valor	SF 149.25	(-i) G.T. Australia Fund	S 24.30	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Pacific-Valor	SF 158.75	(-i) G.T. Europe Fund	S 12.47	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		(-i) G.T. Euro Small Cos. Fund	S 14.22	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		(-i) G.T. Bond Fund	S 17.38	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
LONDON EC2 107 2029771		(-i) G.T. Global Technology Fd.	S 11.56	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Finsbury Group Ltd.	S 126.24	(-i) G.T. Hostm. Pathfinder	S 26.87	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Winchester Diversified	S 21.84	(-i) G.T. Investment Fund	S 18.55	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Winchester Financial Ltd.	S 10.09	(-i) G.T. Japan Small Co.Fund	S 41.83	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Winchester Frontier	S 185.02	(-i) G.T. Technology Fund	S 21.32	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Winchester Holdings	FF 105.21	(-i) G.T. South China Fund	S 14.42	(-i) RBC Offshore Fund		
(-i) Worldwide Securities	S 12.42	HILL SAMSON INVEST. (45MFT) INT'L S.A.		(-i) Unirenta	DM 130	(-i) Reserve Insured Deposits
(-i) Worldwide Special	S 46.03	Bassey, P.O. Box 222, Tel 0242 76229		(-i) Unifunds	DM 29.00	(-i) Rudolf Wolff Fut. Ltd.
DIT INVESTMENT FFM	S 164.07	(-i) Unifunds	DM 79.95	(-i) Unifunds	DM 117.05	(-i) Samourai Portfolio
(-i) Concentra	DM 32.29	(-i) UNIZINS		(-i) UNIZINS		(-i) SCI/TECH SA Luxembourg
(-i) Int'l Rententand	DM 85.99	Actibands Investments Fund	s 2443	(-i) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.		(-i) Seven Arrows Fund N.V.
(-i) DM 85.99	(-i) Actifund Int'l	s 1145	(-i) Strongman Investment Fund			
Dunn & Harrell & Lloyd Greece, Brussels	S 161.47	(-i) Allied Fund	s 4745	(-i) Symtex Ltd. ('Chris A')		
(-i) D&H Commodity Pool	S 5340.01	(-i) Asquila International Fund	s 15153	(-i) Techtronics Green Fund		
(-i) Currency & Gold Pool	S 161.47	(-i) Arco Finance I.F.	s 881.37	(-i) Theobald Hk China		
(-i) Winch. Life Fut. Pool	S 550.00	(-i) Arlane	s 1821.73	(-i) Tokyo Poc. Hold. (See)		
(-i) Trans World Fut. Pool	S 854.44	(-i) Trustcar Int'l Fd. (AEIF)	s 10.00	(-i) Tokyo Poc. Hold. N.V.		
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		(-i) Bandeslex Issue Pr.	s 135.35	(-i) Transpacifc Fund		
1-3 Seale St. St. Heller 0334-36331		(-i) Canada Gd-Mortgage Fd.	s 9.43	(-i) Turnipseed Fund		
TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		(-i) Capital Preserv. Fd. Int'l.	s 11.60	(-i) Tweedy, Browne n.v. Class A		
(-i) Short Term A' (Accum)	S 1.5014	(-i) Citadel Fund	s 1.82	(-i) Tweedy, Browne n.v. Class B		
(-i) Short Term A' (Distr)	S 1.0031	(-i) Thornton Austral. Fd Ltd.	s 10.04	(-i) Tweedy, Browne (U.K.) n.v.		
(-i) Short Term B' (Accum)	S 1.2714	(-i) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd.	s 11.57	(-i) UNICO Fund	DM	
(-i) Short Term B' (Distr)	S 0.9466	(-i) Cleveland Offshore Fund	s 2169.84	(-i) UNI Bond Fund		
(-i) Long Term	S 24.97	(-i) Columbia Securities	FL 18.25	(-i) UNI Capital Fund		
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		(-i) COMETE Fund	s 75.74	(-i) US Federal Securities		
1. Laurence Pountry Hill, ECA. 01-423-4680		(-i) Convair. Fd. Int'l A Certs.	s 10.70	(-i) Vandersyde Assets		
		(-i) Convair. Fd. Int'l B Certs.	s 11.09	(-i) World Fund S.A.		
		(-i) D. Witter Wid Wide Inv't Tst.	s 1014.00	(-i) World Fund S.A.		

19	156	HimG	2.00	363	1776	212	21%	-
21%	20	HimHs	2.75	129	149	212	21%	-
22%	14	Hormi's	2.5	13	12	216	21%	+
12	612	HimHar		19	519	616	64%	-
3%	1	HimHw			11	116	1	+
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6%	216	HoffPhy	1.80	10.2	16	424	424	4%
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18%	116	Hovine		9	14%	14	14	-
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23%	152	Husela's	.76	26	12	228	214	21%
24%	166	HuselB	.76	25	12	216	214	21%
9%	64	Husky	9	5.1	12	74	7	7

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Thomson McKinnon marks its hundredth birthday in October with a lot to celebrate. Since opening a single office in 1885, we have expanded steadily to rank as a major force in the financial services industry. Our annual revenues exceed \$400 million and we have a capital base of more than \$215 million plus assets totaling over \$2 billion.

more than \$215 million plus assets totaling over \$2 billion. As a full-service firm, we offer a comprehensive range of products and services to help investors meet the challenges of a demanding marketplace. As one of the largest privately-held firms in the securities industry (over 75% owned by employees through a stock ownership trust), we are small enough to provide sound and creative counsel on a personalized basis.

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## Floating-Rate Notes

N

	Crescent	Nestle	Bridg.	Ashland
117a	14-11-27	100,221,000.00		
117b	22-11-27	100,446,000.00		
117c	21-11-27	100,221,000.00		
117d	21-11-27	100,221,000.00		
117e	16-11-27	100,221,000.00		
117f	15-11-27	98,43-100,000		
117g	15-11-27	100,446,000.00		
117h	15-11-27	100,316,000.00		
117i	14-11-27	100,576,000.00		
117j	14-11-27	100,561,000.00		
117k	03-11-27	99,90-100,000		
117l	03-11-27	100,221,000.00		
117m	14-11-27	100,221,000.00		
117n	14-11-27	100,346,000.00		
117o	24-11-27	100,189,000.00		
117p	16-11-27	100,343,000.00		
117q	03-11-27	100,005,000.00		
117r	03-11-27	100,000,000.00		
117s	03-11-27	99,98-100,000		
117t	03-11-27	99,98-100,000		
117u	24-11-27	100,343,000.00		
117v	16-11-27	100,343,000.00		
117w	23-11-27	100,271,000.00		

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## CURRENCY MARKETS

## Dollar Closes Mixed Ahead of Seoul Meeting

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**NEW YORK** — The dollar closed mixed in New York on Friday as operators squared up positions ahead of the weekend meeting in Seoul of monetary officials of five leading industrial nations.

When the Group of Five meets Saturday in Seoul, South Korea, they are expected to review the dollar's side since their initial agree-

ment. Uncertainty over the outcome of the meeting in Seoul next week of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank was injecting some caution.

The five nations on Sept. 22 launched a joint effort to push the dollar lower. In Seoul, they are expected to review the dollar's subsequent decline in the markets and to discuss whether further steps should be taken.

"The basic tone of the market is still for a lower dollar," said a dealer in Frankfurt. "But the dollar has fallen steadily since the meeting last Friday, so there is a technical move upward that can't be ruled out."

In easier trading in Europe, the dollar ended in London at 2,6350 DM, up from Thursday's close of 2,6225. Last Friday, the dollar closed at 2,6825 DM in London.

The British pound fell to \$1.4140 on an opening \$1.4295 and Thursday's closing \$1.4252.

Earlier Friday, the dollar fell to a 4½-year low against the yen in Tokyo, to its lowest level against the mark in Frankfurt since April 1984, and in Zurich and Paris, to its

lowest levels against the Swiss and French francs since March 1984.

Dealers in London said the pound came under pressure when oil prices slumped on the European spot market as OPEC ministers ended their meeting in Vienna in a dispute over production quotas ad-

dicting some caution.

The dollar began its trading day in Tokyo by falling to 211.90 Japanese yen, its lowest level since the spring of 1981.

In London, the dollar ended firmer against the yen, at 213.20 after an opening 211.75. Thursday's close was 212.55.

Against the Swiss franc it closed at 2,1875 after an opening 2,1255 and Thursday's closing 2,1433, and it ended at 8,040 French francs after an opening 7,950 and Thurs-

day's closing 8,015.

At midafternoon in Europe, the dollar was fixed at 2,608 DM in Frankfurt, down from 2,6459 DM late Thursday, and at 7,957 French francs in Paris, down from 8,0735. The dollar closed Friday at 2,1480 Swiss francs in Zurich, up from 2,1445 Thursday. (Reuters, AP)

Lower levels are expected next

week.

The dollar ended at 2,6210 Deut-

sche marks, up from 2,6200 Thurs-

day. It rose to 2,1500 Swiss francs

from 2,1420 and to \$1.4190 against

the British pound from \$1.4260 on

Thursday. But the dollar was down

against the yen at 212.20 from 212.45, and against the French

franc, easing to 8,000 from 8,010.

Dealers said there was continued

market feeling that the central

banks of the five nations — United

States, Britain, France, West Ger-

many and Japan — were still not

content with the dollar's level, but

there were no signs of intervention

Friday.

Lower levels are expected next

week.

The floating-rate note area was

the most active, with new notes

emerging denominated in three dif-

ferent currencies.

The yen floater for France's

Caisse Nationale des Télécom-

munications was launched, as ex-

pected, with a 12-year maturity and

paying 1/16 point over the six-

month London interbank offered

rate. The issue was lead managed

by Daiwa Europe Ltd.

Two sterling floaters were

launched, the larger being a £100-

million note for Bank of Nova Scotia.

The 15-year-issue paid 10 basis

points over three-month Libor and

was lead-managed by Samuel

Montagu & Co. Priced at 100.10, it

ended inside the total fees of 16

basis points at 100.03.

The Britannia Building Society

issued a £75-million, seven-year

note paying 1/8 point over three-

month Libor. The first coupon, of

11/4 percent, was fixed over five

months to allow time for pas-

sage of legislation allowing build-

ing societies to pay interest gross. It

ended at 99.85, on the 15-basis

point selling concession. It was led

by Hambros Bank Ltd.

Wells Fargo & Co. issued a \$150-

million, 12-year floater lead man-

aged by Salomon Brothers Interna-

tional. The note pays 22½ basis

points over the one-month London

interbank bid rate, the same spread

as that for the recent Citicorp issue.

On the when-issued market, it was

quoted at 99.82, paid with total

fees of 1½ basis points.

The secondary market in dollar

floating-rate notes was unaffected

by news that U.S. unemployment

rose 0.1 percent in September to 7.1

percent. Prices generally ended

with few changes from Thursday's

closing levels, with period Eurobal-

last deposit rates also showing little

change, dealers noted.

The dollar-straight sector also

ended the day with little change,

leaving prices narrowly mixed on

the week, dealers said. One trader

commented that the market's under-

tone is still reasonably firm.

"We've been helped by the lack of

new issues this week.... The mar-

ket had a chance to absorb last

week's rush," he said.

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## SPORTS

**Thief Got the Jump With Official Shoes.**

*The Associated Press*

CANBERRA, Australia — A thief ran off with the officials' shoes Friday just hours before the opening ceremony of the World Cup track and field competition.

More than 200 pairs of blue shoes, to be worn during the ceremony, were stolen during the night from a storage room at the stadium.

Officials had to borrow shoes from friends to take part in the march, a spokesman said.

## Banks Triple Jumps To World Cup Mark

*The Associated Press*

CANBERRA, Australia — World record-holder Willie Banks, with his favorite music blaring in his ears, made World Cup history and won his first major international championship Friday, soaring to victory in the triple jump. He turned in one of six meet records set in 13 events on the opening day of competition.

Helped by the use of his musical tapes — Banks had threatened to

walkout if he was not allowed to listen to them on the field — and an enthusiastic crowd estimated at 11,000, he sailed 57 feet, 84 inches (17.58 meters).

"This has been quite a year for me," said the enthusiastic Banks, who earlier in 1985 had set the world record of 58-11 1/2.

Banks' tapes had become the center of controversy Thursday, when the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body of track and field, banned his tape player from the field. But Friday, the IAAF reconsidered after listening to the machine for 2½ hours and deciding that he would not be receiving coaching from the stands through his earphones — a violation.

"They said they wanted to listen to the tapes, so I let them listen to Prince," said Banks. "They also listened to tapes by Steve Perry and Whitney Houston." During the competition, Banks also listened to all three artists.

He may have needed them to beat a tough field that included Oleg Protzenko of the Soviet Union, the runner-up who also broke the old World Cup record of 57-0 set by Brazil's Joao de Oliveira in 1981.

When Banks first appeared on the track, he was warmly greeted by the spectators and responded by waving, smiling and blowing kisses.

Each time he moved to the head of the runway, the crowd clapped rhythmically, increasing its pace as Banks raced down the runway.

When the competition had ended,

he pointed with one finger on each hand toward the crowd and did a back flip on the runway.

Joining Banks in setting World Cup records were Canada's Ben Johnson, with a time of 10.00 seconds in the men's 100-meter dash; Bulgaria's Stela Kostadinova in the women's high jump at 6-6 1/2; East Germany's Sabine Busch in the women's 400-meter intermediate hurdles in 54.45 seconds; the Soviet Union's George Kholodenchenko in the men's discus, 226-8, and the East German women's 1,600-meter relay team, 3:19.50.

Marita Koch, who anchored the East German relay team, also won the women's 200 meters, in a swift 21.91, for her second World Cup individual title. Koch, the world record-holder in the 200, won the 400 in 1979.

The other men's winners Friday were Ethiopia's Wodajo Bulti in the 10,000 meters in 29:22.96; the United States' Andre Phillips in the 400-meter hurdles in 48.62 and Kenya's Sammy Koskei in the 800 in 1:45.15.

Completing the list of women's winners were Soviet teammates



Willie Banks followed his World Cup-record triple jump of 57 feet, 84 inches with an equally impressive back flip.

Natalya Lisovskaya in the shot put, 67-10 1/2, and Olga Gavrilova in the javelin, 219-2, and East Germany's Hildegarde Körner in the 1,500 meters, 4:10.87.

In the team scoring, with points awarded on an 8-7-6-5-4-3-2 basis, the United States led the men's competition with 36 points. The Soviet Union and Africa each had 34. East Germany 32 and the Americas team 30.

Of the five world record-holders competing Friday, four won: Banks, Koch, Busch and Lisovskaya. The only world record-holder to lose was women's javelin thrower Petra Felke of East Germany. Gavrilova overtook her in the final round, with the best throw of her career, after having fouled on three previous throws.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### NBC Wins Seoul Olympics TV Rights

NEW YORK (NYT) — NBC, using a formula that for the first time links the price paid for broadcast rights to the amount of money taken in from advertising, Thursday won the right to televise the 1988 Summer Olympic Games from Seoul. The agreement calls for a base payment of \$300 million and a formula to split advertising revenues that could bring the total fee to \$500 million.

Linking the U.S. broadcast rights to advertising revenue, according to participants in the negotiations, stemmed from the belief, widely held in the television industry, that the 1988 Games pose a substantial risk to the broadcasting network. One concern is the 14-hour time difference that will reduce the number of major events that can be seen in prime-time.

### Cowboys' White Derides FBI Report

DALLAS (AP) — Danny White, the quarterback identified as one of five Dallas Cowboys alleged in an FBI report three years ago to have fixed football games in exchange for cocaine, said Thursday that "a Shirley Temple is about the strongest thing I put in my body."

White, Tony Dorsett, Tony Hill, Bush Johnson and Ron Springs, the latter two now playing for other teams, were identified as the players Thursday by the Dallas Times Herald. "Putting Danny's name in there just showed how ridiculous the whole thing was," an NFL official said.

### For the Record

Six days into the Whitbread Round The World race, the UBS Switzerland was leading the 15-yacht field off North Africa but Lion New Zealand was the overall handicap leader, officials said.

## Cardinals Hold On, 4-3, Deal Mets' Hopes a Blow

By Joseph Durso  
*New York Times Service*

ST. LOUIS — After two rousing nights of baseball, the New York Mets took a noble but mighty tumble at the gates to first place Thursday night when they lost to the St. Louis Cardinals, 4-3, and fell two games behind with three to go.

They were not yet beaten, but they headed home as the longest of long shots in a pennant race that would have been tied had they swept this three-game series. They will play their final three games of the season in Shea Stadium against the Montreal Expos while the Cardinals brace for three at home.

One more victory by the Cardinals, or one more loss by the Mets, and the Cardinals clinch a tie to the National League East title. Two more — or a victory combined with a Met loss — and the Cardinals win it all.

"It's no longer in our hands," said Dave Johnson, manager of the Mets. "Now, we need help. This is our toughest loss of the season."

"They were three terrific and exciting games," said Whitey Herzog, manager of the Cardinals. "It's ironic. We've played 159 games this season, and we're two in front. We beat the Mets 10 times and they beat us 8 times, and those are the two games between us."

It was a gripping finish to a gripping series and it was played before another sellout crowd of 47,720 in Busch Stadium. But on the brink of a dramatic sweep, the Mets were stopped when the rookie Rick Aguilera was oustiched by Danny Cox and four teammates rushed into the game in the final three innings when the Mets threatened twice and again.

Kieth Hernandez got five hits in five at bats to a torrent of boos from fans who had cheered him during eight years with the Cardinals. But the stage for the Mets' defeat probably was set in the first inning when they loaded the bases with one out and got only one run.

Mookie Wilson opened with a single. Then, with Wilson running, Wally Backman punched a grounder through the middle, where shortstop Ozzie Smith grabbed the ball while crossing the bag, appeared to touch it with his toe and fired to first. But Wilson was called safe at second, the Cardinals losing a double play and the argument that followed.

The Cardinals then lost again when Hernandez's single off the wall in right scored Wilson and the Mets led by one. They also had Cox on the ropes. Carter bounded a single off Cox's glove, Darryl Strawberry singled to right and the Mets had the bases loaded with one out.

But, just as suddenly, the Cardinals recovered. George Foster bounded to third base, from where Terry Pendleton fired home for a force out. Howard Johnson then bounded to Pendleton, who outran Carter to the bag.

One inning later, Pendleton singled to left and when Aguilera threw a wild pitch, dashed all the way to third. From there he tied the score on Smith's force out.

In the fourth, the Cardinals took the lead for the first time in the series. Darrell Porter walked with one down and Smith singled him to second. Then came the key play: Cox bunted with two strikes and moved the runners to second and third. When Vince Coleman singled to left, both scored and the Cardinals had a 3-1 lead.

In the Mets' fifth, Wilson singled with one down and Hernandez doubled past first with two out to make it 3-2. But the Cardinals were finally hitting and running after two nights of doing neither. In the sixth, Smith singled with one down and Cox went to two strikes trying to bunt him to second. Then he fouled off another bunt, but Aguilera was charged with a balk and Smith got second base anyway.

The Yankees' offensive ineptitude is what probably galled their manager, Gene Mauch, the most. He held a pregame meeting with Reggie Jackson before announcing that he had benched the 39-year-old slugger, who was hitting .077

The Yankees, who were playing

from their pitching, getting superb work from the left-hander Danny Jackson, who had lost five of his last six decisions. But he toyed with the Angels, throwing just 93 pitches in 13 over the fifth, sixth and seventh innings.

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